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Japan

'Text' of Delegation's Comments on SII Report

OW2205134091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Following is the full text of comments of the Japanese delegation on the first annual report on SII by the U.S. delegation.

The Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) has been a forum of bilateral talks to identify and solve structural problems in the two countries that stand as impediments to trade and to the balance of payments adjustment with the aim of contributing to the reduction of payments imbalances. The U.S. Government [USG], in the final report of the SII issued in June last year, made clear its wide ranging commitments to solve structural problems of the U.S. economy in the seven areas: i.e. Saving and investment patterns, corporation investment activities and supply capacity, corporate behavior, government regulation, research and development, export promotion, and work force education and training. These commitments, if fully implemented, would contribute to the improvement of the U.S. current imbalances. We believe that these commitments should be welcome not only to the U.S. economy but also to the stable development of the world economy.

The United States Government's first annual report on progress to date in the implementation of the commitment of the Structural Impediments Initiative represents serious and positive efforts on the part of the United States Government to fulfil its undertakings in the SII final report of June 1990.

However, there are a number of areas in which further progress is needed with regard to the implementation of specific measures listed in the final report, including those requiring legislative actions.

The U.S. Government is strongly expected to make further progress in implementing the measures concerning such major areas as saving and investment patterns, corporation investment activities and supply capacity, and research and development. Furthermore, the U.S. Government is also expected to fully implement the measures concerning such significant issues as the encouragement of corporate behavior with long-term outlook, improvement of the export regulations and thorough adoption of the metric system in both public and private sectors.

Note: these comments constitute solely the views of the Government of Japan [GOJ] on the progress to date and areas expected for further progress.

I. Saving and Investment Patterns

The GOJ commends that the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA90) enacted last November has resulted in important budgetary steps, including measures to reduce the budget deficit by around 500 billion dollars over a five-year period and measures to strengthen the budget process. It also commends [word as received] that the FY 1992 budget submitted to the Congress by the President this February contains proposals seeking to reduce the budget deficit and to encourage private savings. Work still remains to be done, however, in light of the commitments contained in the joint report. The GOJ strongly hopes that the USG will continue to make efforts to achieve the goals set forth in the joint report.

1. Public Sector

(1) Removal of the Federal Budget Deficit

(a) In the joint report, the USG states that an important goal of the U.S. economic policy is to continue to reduce the U.S. current account deficit and points out that the top budget priorities are to eliminate the federal budget deficit, in accordance with the GRH [as received] budget law, and to reform the budgeting process. It also mentions to extend the GRH law to require a balanced budget for each fiscal year thereafter. In addition, it is also targeted in the joint report that the budget be balanced in the FY 1996 even without counting the social security surplus in it.

It is estimated, however, in the President's FY 1992 budget that the overall consolidated budget deficit (including the social security surplus) for the FY 1991 will grow to 318.1 billion dollars, 5.7 percent of GNP. The budget will turn into surplus in FY 1996. The budget, excluding the social security surplus in FY 1996, is expected to record a deficit of 101.9 billion dollars. These projections are subject to assumptions on the economic situation and on the financial transactions of the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). In order to avoid a deferment of the fiscal year in which the budget deficit is to be eliminated, the USG should endeavor to implement possible measures including additional ones, if necessary. The GOJ regards the USG's strong commitments to eliminate the budget deficit as a key point for the whole follow-up process. It will watch with the greatest attention developments in the U.S. budget deficit, as well as on the appropriate preparation of economic assumptions that determine the projected amounts of deficits. The GOJ is prepared to continue making suggestions.

(2) A Stronger GRH Budget Law

(a) The GOJ commends that the reform measures to close major loopholes in the GRH law, such as new constraints on entitlements, binding caps on discretionary spending and the three new sequester check-points, have been introduced since last fall and have already yielded good effects. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (BEA90) stipulates that the maximum deficit amounts (MDA) are to be adjusted each fiscal year according to changing economics. As such, the law does not indicate the fiscal year when the balanced budget is to be achieved, which the old GRH law did indicate. However, the president's most recent budget projects that the U.S. budgets will move into surplus in FY 1996.

(b) While caps have been introduced on discretionary expenditures to limit their total amounts, mandatory expenditures still remain without binding caps limiting their total amounts. It is necessary, however, to avoid a situation in which a process of reduction on overall consolidated budget deficits does not proceed as scheduled due to the increasing mandatory expenditures or decreasing revenues resulting from economic and other factors. It seems that a pay-as- you-go system could fall short of preventing such situation, thus necessitating to take additional measures both on expenditure and revenue sides. In this connection, there has been a suggestion, in a testimony before the House Committee on Ways and Means on May 8, 1991, to add a set of caps for mandatory programs. Such suggestion would be highly appreciated as one of possible effective measures [sentence as received].

2. Private Sector

(1) Improving Personal Savings Rate

(a) The personal savings rate in the U.S. has not improved after the joint report was issued. It stood at 4.6 percent in 1990, the same level as that in 1989. Taking into account the negative effects of the low savings rate on mid-term economic growth and the increased global demand for investment funds, the USG should continue to endeavor to raise the personal savings rate in the U.S. The GOJ hopes that the introduction of family savings accounts and enhanced individual retirement accounts, as described by the joint report, will be enacted.

II. Corporation Investment Activities and Supply Capacity

Enhancing the competitiveness of the U.S. industries and encouraging investment activities of private firms in the U.S. are indispensable in order to adjust the imbalance of the U.S. international payment. For these objectives the United States Government is expected to play such active roles as maintaining free flow of investment, including facilitation of investment into the U.S. The U.S. Government, inter alia, is expected to expeditiously take the following measures.

1. Antitrust Reform and Product Liability Reform

It is a positive step that the USG has reproposed the Joint Production Bill and the Product Liability Coordinating Committee Bill. However, considering the fact that the two bills are still pending, we expect that the USG will strengthen its efforts to have both of them enacted promptly.

2. Policy Toward Foreign Direct Investment

(1) It is widely known that the U.S. Government has long recognized that a free flow of investment capital across borders benefits both host and investor countries and has maintained an open foreign investment policy.

(2) The GOJ welcomes the position of the U.S. Administration which has opposed the Bryant Bill requiring registration and disclosure of foreign direct investment in the U.S. and hopes that it will oppose the legislation which would not be consistent with the general U.S. policy of openness toward foreign direct investment in the U.S.

(3) In light of the above-stated policy and position of the USG, the GOJ reiterates that the USG pays attention, to the extent possible, both to the need to avoid disruption of existing investments and to the score of notification in regulations or implementation of legislation. The GOJ pointed out that experience shows any level of restrictions on foreign investment inhibits beneficial and economically efficient capital flows.

III. Corporate Behavior

To adjust imbalance of the U.S. international payments, it is essential to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. industries. Simultaneously, increase in the budget deficit would raise capital cost and lower competitiveness of private firms. In order to make the U.S. industries competitive, it is necessary to eliminate budget deficit and, also in a business area, to transfer priority from short-term profit to long-term outlook. The USG should make best efforts to induce the U.S. firms to attach the highest priority to long-term behavior.

1. Long-term Outlook

(1) The GOJ recognizes the importance of the U.S. recommendations to lower the cost of capital contained in the report, which when implemented, will facilitate capital formation and a longer-term outlook.

(2) The USG should also make improvements in an institutional area for inducing long-term corporate behavior such as making profit reporting system of corporations less frequently than quarterly.

(3) Excessive executive compensation may have adverse effects not only on morale of the employees, but also on corporate savings. From this viewpoint, the GOJ hopes that the U.S. Administration will review treatment of executive compensation in relation with the corporate law and the tax code with a view to redressing excessive executive compensation.

2. High Leveraged Transactions

The USG is urged to continue to monitor the merger and acquisition market adequately enough to secure reasonable LBO [as received] lending practices.

IV. Government Regulations

Certain government regulations pose a structural problem which the United States faces in redressing its external imbalances. The excessive government regulations hamper the development of international trade and fair competition. To meet the goal of adjustment of the U.S. external imbalances the USG should reduce trade deficit by liberalizing export restriction.

The Government of Japan commends the U.S. Administration for the President's decision to eliminate all dual-use export licenses and reexport licenses to Cocom member countries that are currently required under section 5 of the Export Administration Act (EAA), consistent with multilateral arrangements.

V. Research and Development

The strengthening of the U.S. long-term competitiveness is indispensable for reducing its external imbalances. One of the most important elements for this is to promote U.S. research and development in both the public and private sectors.

1. Federally Supported and Private Research and Development

The GOJ hopes that the U.S. Administration continues to oppose in principle the foreign participation provisions in Title II of the American Technology Preeminence Act of 1991.

The GOJ welcomes that the USG has extended the R and E [as received] tax credit for another year; however, the GOJ expects that the USG should revise the calculation of the credit in its R and E tax credit system. The GOJ believes that this would contribute to an increase of private sector's R and E expenditure.

2. Adoption of the Metric System

It was a positive step that the USG adopted an updated "metric conversion policy for federal agencies" providing stronger guidance for federal metric implementation.

The GOJ urged that the USG should promptly implement the following measures.

(1) The Interagency Committee on Metric Policy should develop a timetable for specific actions for the adoption of metric system. The GOJ expects that a deadline for completion of the timetable should be settled as soon as possible.

(2) The promotion of using metric system in private sector is important. The GOJ expects that the USG should take the concrete measures for that. It should be also useful to establish supply- side measures, including manufacturing of new instruments by the measuring instrument industry and introduction of manufacturing equipment. The GOJ also expects that the study in the field of private sector by the Commerce Department should be progressed intensively and smoothly and that result should be discussed between the USG and GOJ.

At the Interagency Committee on Metric Policy future schedule should be described to increase the penetration ratio in demand and supply side toward the end of September in 1992 which is the deadline of the current law [sentence as received].

The GOJ expects that the progress reports should describe the following points.

—present penetration ratio and future schedule of penetration ratio of federal government, states, and private sectors toward full implementation.

—necessary policy to fulfill the future schedule.

VI. Export Promotion

Since export promotion is directly related to the correction of the U.S. external imbalance, trade promotion efforts of the U.S. Administration are essential for the success of the talks.

In this respect, we would like to appreciate the steady implementation by the U.S. Administration of export promotion measures.

VII. Work Force Education and Training

Redressing the U.S. external imbalances would require an increase in its competitiveness. In particular, improvement in education and training will lead to the betterment in the American work force, the most fundamental factor to the maintenance of America's competitiveness. Therefore, it is necessary for the U.S. Government to continue to implement effective measures so as to meet the goals of reforms which it committed in the joint report of 1990. In reference to the follow-up report, particular attention should be given to the following points.

1. Work Force Education

The development of a concrete and effective strategy in order to attain the national education goals is necessary. In this context, President Bush's initiative in launching his "America 2000" of April 18 deserves high appreciation, since it is designed to achieve those goals.

2. The New Excellence in Education Act

It is encouraging that the Administration's firm position is stated in making efforts in passage of the new education reform bill during this congressional session (the America 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991). Each element of the bill is expected to provide a major pillar for the necessary educational reforms in the United States.

3. Foreign Language Education

The GOJ considers that further encouragement of Japanese language education in the United States will be effective in strengthening the basis for potentiality of U.S. exports.

4. Science and Mathematics Education

There is a high expectation for the role of the committee on education and human resources. In particular, the future directions are encouraged to be developed on the basis of the study of the current education programs the committee is conducting in the phase II.

5. Job Training Partnership Act

The JTPA is another pillar for the reform of the U.S. workforce education. It deserves appreciation that the USG has made clear its stance that it would endeavour an early passage and enforcement of the bill.

6. Department of Labor Seven-Point Action Programs

It is expected that the implementation of the seven-point action program will continue to be closely monitored and to be reported to the SII meeting.

Business Leaders on U.S. SII Report Position

OW2205142791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Japanese business leaders Wednesday were critical about what they viewed as a one-sided U.S. position in a report on a follow-up meeting of the Japan-U.S. Structural [Impediments] Initiative (SII) talks.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said Japan and the United States should deepen mutual understanding to solve problems that have emerged as structural impediments to trade, balance of payment adjustment, and open markets.

But, Nagano said, some of the U.S. demands were "incompatible" with the Japanese system, and Japan should clarify what it can and cannot do.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), expressed regret that the U.S. published comments critical of Japan in the report.

As for U.S.-proposed amendments of the Japanese Company Law, Nagano and Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, criticized U.S. demands for strengthened rights of shareholders and stricter regulation of cross-shareholding in Japan's "keiretsu" business grouping system.

Ishikawa also said strengthened antimonopoly law enforcement in Japan, which the U.S. demanded, could lead to a rash of lawsuits against violators of the law.

Ishikawa also regretted that the U.S. has made little progress in reducing its federal deficit and increasing its savings rate.

Construction Market Talks Begin With U.S.

OW2205143491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Japan and the United States started another round of trade talks on Wednesday aimed at opening up the Japanese construction market, government officials said.

The talks are to review the effects of the bilateral agreement to improve foreign access to the Japanese construction market, which the U.S. claims is closed to U.S. firms (?and) plagued by such collusive business practices as bid rigging.

The focus of the negotiations is whether Washington will accept Japan's latest proposal to increase by a dozen or so the list of public works projects designated as special cases for providing U.S. companies with opportunities to learn business practices in Japan to help them establish a presence in the Japanese market.

Japan, in a bilateral accord in 1988, listed 17 public works projects for that purpose.

Displeased with results since the agreement, the U.S. has started a process to bar Japanese construction firms from some state-funded projects in retaliation based on its 1974 Trade Act.

Under section 301 of that act, the ban will go into effect on May 31, following a 30-day public comment period.

The two sides are meeting at the Foreign Ministry for the eighth round of talks to review progress in opening the Japanese construction market, as provided for in the 1988 agreement. The review talks started in May 1990.

Washington and Tokyo have already agreed during the series of working meetings to establish an independent organization to handle complaints concerning entry into the Japanese market and a new bidding procedure which covers both material procurements and consulting services.

But the U.S. has called for extending the special case status of the 17 projects to all public works projects.

Tokyo has rejected the proposal, saying the 17 projects should serve only as primers, not as guidelines, for the general government policy on foreign access to Japanese public works projects.

Negotiators Fail To Agree

OW2305050091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators failed to reach an agreement Thursday after two days of talks in Tokyo to review a 1988 construction trade pact, U.S. and Japanese officials said.

The officials will meet again in Tokyo next week in a bid to break the deadlock centered on the number of additional Japanese public works projects in which U.S. and other foreign firms will be allowed to participate.

Washington has given Japan until the end of this month to work out a settlement or face U.S. retaliation against Japanese construction firms doing business in the United States.

Government Rejects U.S. Requests

OW2305112891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—Japan turned down Thursday a U.S. request to open more of its public works projects to foreign construction firms beyond the 12 or so it offered a month ago, a senior U.S. trade official said.

Japanese and U.S. negotiators, however, agreed to meet again next week in a bid to break the deadlock and head off possible U.S. retaliation against Japanese construction firms.

The United States has given Japan [until] the end of this month to work out a settlement or face U.S. sanctions to exclude Japanese firms bidding for federally funded public works projects in the U.S.

The latest round of construction trade talks centered on the number and the scope of public works projects U.S. and other foreign construction companies are allowed to bid for in Japan under a "major projects" agreement reached in 1988.

J. Michael Farren, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, told reporters after the final session on Thursday that the U.S. has proposed that Japan open an additional 24 or so projects for foreign firms but the Japanese came up with "less than 12."

The Japanese side rejected all the U.S.-proposed projects during the two days of talks but agreed to "rethink the content of their list" prior to the next round of talks next week, he said.

Farren, the principal U.S. negotiator in the construction trade talks, refused to divulge the nature of the projects the U.S. side wants added, but a Japanese official said the Americans are interested in resort development, local public works, and joint private-and-public-sector projects.

Under the 1988 agreement, Japan allowed U.S. and foreign firms to bid under "special measures" in 17 major public works projects, including the new Osaka International Airport.

Farren described next week's talks in Tokyo as "a final, final" meeting, saying that the U.S. announced intention to bar Japanese construction firms from federally funded projects still stands.

"We really see no choice but to proceed with sanctions if we don't reach agreement," he said. Farren said Japanese construction firms get 2.5 billion dollars worth of business a year in the U.S. and enjoy an open, unrestricted market there while U.S. companies have only a "very small" share in the Japanese market.

The gap "is (?not) an imbalance that can be tolerated any further," he said.

According to Japan's Construction Ministry, U.S. firms handled an estimated 90 billion yen (650 million dollars) of construction- related business in Japan in 1990, mostly in the private sector.

Construction Ministry officials said U.S. construction firms (?had been) awarded 60 billion yen worth of public-sector orders under the 1988 agreement, half of the amount in the past year. Farren conceded the potential U.S. sanctions on federally funded projects affect only a small portion of the 2.9 billion dollar busuness Japanese firms get in the U.S., but said the move would create a "chilling effect" on Japanese construction business in the U.S. private sector.

The scope of the additional projects is the only remaining sticking point in the construction trade talks and the U.S. is pleased [with] the progress made in a revised text of the 1988 agreement, Farren said.

Under an agreement the two sides reached on the revised text in the previous round of talks held in Washington in late April, Japan and the U.S. will review annually the extent of coverage of public works projects, Farren said.

The next review is due in May next year, he said.

Washington also drew a "conclusive commitment" from Tokyo to reform the overall construction market in Japan and make it more open to participation for all foreign countries, he said.

"Most of concerns (raised in the April talks) were resolved to our satisfaction," Farren said.

DPRK Eases Stand on Sovereignty at Talks

OW2205213391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1529 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 22 KYODO—Japan and North Korea remained divided Wednesday on most issues dividing them in their normalization talks, but Pyongyang made what could be a major concession over the extent of its jurisdiction over the Korean peninsula.

Details of the apparent concession have not been released, but it could amount to Pyongyang's first admission that it has sovereignty over only the northern half of Korea.

On the third and final day of their third round of diplomatic normalization talks, the two countries remained deadlocked over other major topics, including Japanese compensation, and when to hold the next round of talks.

On the jurisdiction issue, Japanese sources indicated that North Korea offered a new proposal Tuesday containing the following two points:

First, Pyongyang's agreement that its jurisdiction covers only the northern half of the Korean peninsula, on the condition that South and North Korea move toward peaceful unification of the peninsula through dialogue, and, second, the exchange of embassies.

Noboru Nakahira, Japan's chief negotiator, said North Korea's proposal can be considered progress compared to Pyongyang's previous insistence that it was the sole legitimate government on the peninsula.

He added that the foundation is being laid for continuing talks on the new proposal.

On the issue of Japan's compensation for its 1910-45 colonial occupation of the Korean peninsula and for North Koreans' postwar "sufferings," North Korea remained dissatisfied with the Japanese stance.

Japan has repeatedly insisted that it has no reason to take responsibility for the latter period.

North Korea also strongly rejected Japan's call to investigate the reported abduction of a Japanese woman to North Korea in 1978, and urged Japan to withdraw the demand.

Former North Korean agent Kim Hyon-hui, who was convicted of the 1987 bombing of a South Korean airliner, said in Seoul last week that the abducted woman taught her the Japanese language and customs so she could pose as as Japanese tourist.

Pyongyang has denied any involvement in the bombing of the plane over Myanmar [Burma], which killed all 115 people aboard.

The North Korean side also refused to set a date for the next round of talks, saying there is no meaning in continuing them.

But Japanese officials said this does not mean that the talks have broken down, and that they are planning to arrange a date through diplomatic channels.

The current talks, the third round in a series that began in January, were scheduled for two days but extended for a third day.

Wednesday's negotiations were initially planned to open in the morning but were delayed until the afternoon as the Japanese side considered how to respond to North Korea's proposal on its jurisdiction.

The first round of talks was held in Pyongyang in January and the second in Tokyo in March.

EC President on Energy Initiative Participation

OW2305122091 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] The president of the European Commmission, Jacques Delors, has spoken negatively about Japan's participation in an EC initiative to develop energy resources in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Delors met today with the minister of international trade and industry [MITI], Eiichi Nakao, in Tokyo.

At the meeting, Minister Nakao said it is not desirable for regional economic blocs to form for the procurement of energy. He said that Japanese participation in the EC initiative should be allowed.

The EC initiative is designed to promote the development of oil and natural gas in the Soviet Union, using Western finance and technology for the sake of stable energy supply to Europe. Japan and the United States said that such an initiative may allow the EC to monopolize energy resources in the Soviet Union. They demand that they should be able to participate in the initiative.

Mr. Delors said this initiative is part of the international economic cooperation to integrate the Soviet economy into the world economy. He said this should be discussed within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Bank To Accept Three Soviet, Chinese Trainees

OW2205152991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A regional bank in Niigata said Wednesday it will provide a three-month training course for three Soviet and Chinese economists.

Daishi Bank, which ranks 22nd among regional banks, said it will be the first among city and regional banks to receive Soviet trainees.

Jisuke Suzuki, president of the bank, said the training course will consist of the general banking business and financial systems in Japan.

He said the bank will increase the number of trainees if the response is favorable.

One of the three trainees will be Helen Chumakova, chief economist at the Khabarovsk branch of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of the USSR.

Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation Makes Visit

LD2205145391 Budapest MTI in English 0751 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 (MTI)—In the course of his three-day visit to Tokyo, speaker of the Hungarian parliament Gyorgy Szabad found that Japanese leaders had confidence in Hungary, Szabad told MTI. The talks conducted by the Hungarian parliamentary delegation served the enhancement of confidence and the preparation of Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall's visit to Japan scheduled for September.

Present in the Hungarian delegation were leader of the parliamentary group of the Federation of Young Democrats (FYD) Viktor Orban, chairman of the Economic Committee of Parliament, Ivan Szabo (Hungarian Democratic Forum) and Deputy Chairman of the Economic Committee Gabor Szalay (Alliance of Free Democrats).

The delegation met the Japanese prime minister, the speakers of the two houses of the Japanese parliament and the Japanese foreign minister. They held talks with leaders of business circles, the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations and the Nomura Research Institute.

All Japanese negotiating partners have expressed appreciation of Hungary's last-year economic achievements but they also spoke about their worries, first of all the underdevelopment of infrastructure discouraging Japanese investors. The Japanese side has also referred to Hungary's cooperation with Suzuki as a thing that can convince Japanese entrepreneurs of the advantages of investments in Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation is to leave Tokyo for Seoul on Wednesday afternoon, to spend three days there.

Meets With Taro Nakayama 21 May

LD2205044991 Budapest MTI in English 1915 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 (MTI)—Taro Nakayama, Japanese foreign minister meeting a Hungarian parliamentary delegation on Tuesday, was high in his praise of Hungary's correct repayment of its debts without asking for their cancellation.

Speaker Gyorgy Szabad, head of the delegation, confirmed the Japanese emperor's visit to Hungary.

In the brief meeting, Taro Nakayama said that after the change in Hungary's regime he saw bigger opportunities for expanding co-operation.

Szabad emphasized that Hungary was supporting Japan's endeavours in the United Nations. Japan has for long been canvassing international support for its proposal to delete the articles referring to 'enemy countries', the losers of the Second World War, from the UN Charter. Japan has won the consent of all five permanent members of the UN Security Council to the amendment. Szabad said Hungary supported the Japanese ambition to become a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

The Hungarian delegation visited the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Nomura Institute for financial research. In the latter, the sides discussed the idea of Hungary organising the world expo alone in 1996 after Vienna's withdrawal. Director Hirohiko Okumura estimated that the Japanese firms would invest 2,000 to 2,500 million dollars in the world expo, first of all in the construction of hotels and tourism facilities. He added that of the 10 million Japanese tourists visiting Europe a year, 2.5 million could be persuaded to see the world expo in Budapest.

Scientists Eye Magnetic Energy Storage Devices

OW2105082991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 21 May 91

[By Dennis Pidge]

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japanese researchers are optimistic about developing a rotational magnetic levitation device that can store vast amounts of energy to be used as backup systems for supercomputers and electric power plants.

"It may be possible in five years to build a large magnet that floats and rotates horizontally above a high-temperature superconductor and stores up to 10 kilowatt-hours of electricity," said Masato Murakami, senior researcher at Japan's International Superconductivity Technology Center (ISTEC).

On May 13, Murakami unveiled a 30-centimeter diameter, 7.5 kilogram disc-shaped magnet, called a flywheel, that floated and rotated one centimeter above a superconductor made of yttrium, barium, and copper oxide.

The flywheel, which has three magnet rings formed in an aluminum plate, was able to store 4.1 watt-hours, enough energy to power a light bulb for 10 seconds, when the superconductor was chilled with liquid nitrogen to a temperature of minus 196 degrees C.

Murakami and his colleagues have already built a one-meter diameter, 37.5 kilogram flywheel that floated and rotated at 3,600 revolutions per second for 12 hours over a cooled superconductor and stored up to 100 watthours of electricity before the device was turned off.

Murakami says, "A magnet has to float above the superconductor and rotate at a very high speed to store energy."

In a perfect superconductor, electrons flow like water running through an endless pipe. Nothing interferes or slows them down.

Bulk materials of the elements yttrium, barium, copper, and oxygen are just one of the types of superconducting compounds that scientists and engineers are considering for building wires, magnets and motors, as opposed to thin-film materials used for high-speed electronics devices in computers.

"While a magnet can be easily rotated with a mechanical motor, repelling the magnet and keeping it from sliding or tilting above the superconductor during rotation presented a problem," Murakami says.

ISTEC researchers solved the problem by what Murakami calls the flux-pinning force.

A magnetic field, or flux, can spoil the performance of high-temperature superconductors. When a magnetic field is applied to the flywheel, it sends a magnetic flux line towards the superconductor.

Rather than penetrating and being pinned by the superconductor the lines tend to zigzag all over, creating havoc with the superconductor.

Low-temperature superconductors don't have this problem, since the lines remain stiff.

Therefore, to assure the magnetic flux from the flywheel would not penetrate the interior of the superconductor and to strengthen the repulsion force, ISTEC researchers mixed nonsuperconductive element particles into the yttrium-based superconductor.

These particles, or pinning centers, attracted and trapped the flux on the surface, keeping it from penetrating the whole superconductor as well as increasing the levitation force.

Murakami envisions that using the flux-pinning force, ISTEC researchers will be able to build a three-meter diameter, 500-kilogram disc that can store up to 10 kilowatt-hours of energy in about five years.

ISTEC, established in January 1988, is made up of a consortium of 113 Japanese and foreign companies.

certain response because four months have passed since the first full-dress talks. But we cannot bring ourselves to put forward our proposal as the Japanese side repeated simply what it stated at the first and second full-dress talks. To speak under this condition would be tantamount to firing a gun at the sky.

The head of the Japanese side hastily proposed to go over to the discussion of the fourth item on the agenda, regarding the discussion of the second item as concluded.

We made it clear that our side could not consider the discussion of the second item to have been concluded since our side did not speak on the item, and proposed to suspend the talks and resume it after the Japanese side made preparations for it, if it was not ready now. But the Japanese side did not accede to it and insisted on the discussion of the fourth item.

There was a wrangle over this question for long hours.

After a short break, the head of the Japanese side said, that without agreement of our side, his delegation had something to state briefly, and impudently asked our side to inquire into an unidentified Japanese woman, the heroine of an extensive campaign now under way in Japan, as there is the possibility of her staying in the DPRK.

Our side instantly stopped him and asked him to what item on the agenda agreed upon between the sides it is applicable. The head of the Japanese side answered that the question was not precisely included in the agenda. Then we asked why the Japanese side, without agreement of our side, freely spoke of what was not applicable to any item on the agenda, immorally violating the formalities of steering the talks.

Our side said there is no need to sit together at the negotiating table if the Japanese side act that way, and demanded an immediate withdrawal of such rude utterances.

The Japanese side brought forward such a question at the talks discussing the normalization of diplomatic relations on the hypothetical assumption that it is highly probable that an unidentified imaginary Japanese woman who is said to be related with a bogus criminal of a drama enacted by the United States and the South Korean military fascist clique is in the DPRK to slander our Republic. Is the Japanese side sensible? This is an intolerable insult and challenge to us and an act to break up the talks.

We asked the head of the Japanese side immediately to cancel his remarks and apologize for them.

Chon In-chol continued:

We declared that if the Japanese side refused to withdraw its utterances and apologize for them, we will not talk with it. We asked the Japanese side why it raised such a row. If it would not have talks, it should say so and go back home.

We asked whether the Japanese side would continue the talks or not and demanded that it make clear its position.

He further said:

To make the long story short, the question brought forward by the Japanese side is part of the vicious campaign deliberately faked up and systematically conducted by the Japanese Government to break up the DPRK-Japan talks.

The head of the Japanese side said that he was instructed by the Japan prime minister's office to raise the question of the unidentified Japanese woman at the talks today.

When we said it could be seen through this that the Japanese Government is craftily scheming to propagandize to the world that the DPRK is an untrustworthy partner, the head of the Japanese side said that it seems there was misunderstanding and that the Japanese Government raised the question because it is related to the destiny of a Japanese woman and the agenda agreed upon between the sides at the preliminary talks stipulate that matters of mutual concern may be debated, in an attempt to get off the hook.

So, we saw the document agreed upon at the preliminary talks then and there, but could not find such article.

Our side strongly demanded once again that the head of the Japanese side withdraw his remarks at once and apologize for insulting us. Our side warned that otherwise it would not sit face to face with the Japanese side any more.

Prime Minister Kaifu in his speech in Singapore some time ago said he would "accelerate" the DPRK-Japan talks, but the action of the Japanese side does not "accelerate" the talk but "retards" it and, furthermore, is intended to break it up.

At the end of the talks the head of the Japanese side said it would be advisable to have consultation between the heads of the delegations regarding the opening of the fourth full-dress talks.

Our side said it shares the view to have the fourth full-dress talks, but it does not want to meet the Japanese side, unless it withdraws its utterances and apologizes for insulting us.

Chon In-chol answered questions put by reporters.

U.S. Call for Free Elections in Cuba Criticized

SK2305102391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0957 GMT 23 May 91

["Arrogant Interference in Internal Affairs of Cuba"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush in his radio speech on May 20 let loose a string of arrogant utterances openly putting pressure on Cuba, demanding that it release "political prisoners" and allow the investigation of the United Nations into the "human rights" problem.

Overheated with anti-Cuban fever, he summoned counter-revolutionary political refugees forsaken by the Cuban people to "White House" and encouraged them.

Such words and deeds of Bush are a downright infringement upon the sovereignty of Cuba and a shameless interference in its internal affairs.

Fairly plain is the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists in maliciously slandering Cuba with the phraseology of "political prisoners", "human rights", "freedom" and "democracy" whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The U.S. imperialists are working desperately to isolate at any cost Cuba which is confidently advancing under the uplifted banner of socialism in the Western hemisphere and thereby destroy its precious revolutionary gains and turn it back to capitalism.

Such heinous design was made clear when Bush cried this time that free elections must be held in Cuba under international supervision and the United States will not step back from its target of building a free and democratic Cuba.

This is an open declaration that the United States should decide on the system of Cuba, which well shows the arrogance of the U.S. imperialists.

"Human rights," "freedom" and "democracy" are hackneyed words used by the U.S. imperialists to attack socialist countries.

Are the U.S. imperialists who have won international infamy as "an arch violator of human rights", the wrecker of freedom and harasser of democracy qualified to talk about "human rights", "freedom" and "democracy"?

With no amount of desperate efforts can the U.S. imperialists block the road of the Cuban people who are dynamically advancing under the unfurled banner of socialism.

KCNA Denounces U.S. 'Scheme To Provoke a War'

SK2205064091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists are becoming all the more undisguised with the passage of time in their scheme to provoke a war against Korea.

WASHINGTON POST on May 19 said that the United States was now working out a new military strategy to cope with "local disputes" such as "nvasion from the North."

This indicates that the United States is hastening the execution of a plan to start a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Stating "it is the Korean peninsula fraught with the biggest danger of a limited war after the Persian Gulf", the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff drivelled that "fierce battles of 120 days at least would be inevitable" in case a war broke out in Korea and the United States would throw reinforcements more than 200,000 strong into it.

Timing to coincide with this, the South Korean puppet defence minister let out an outburst threatening to send commando units to "surprise and destroy atomic reactor facilities in the North," crying over "possibility of a war" and "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula.

Such war blasts let loose in chorus by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets disclose the aggressive nature and danger of the new military strategy worked out by the U.S. imperialists.

Such schemes of war adventures on the part of the U.S. imperialists behind the curtain of "peace" and "detente" are a factor of the evermore strained situation on the Korean peninsula.

If they dare unleash a war in Korea, they will suffer a disgraceful defeat.

20 May U.S. Aerial Military Exercise Reported

SK2205055591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce Command staged a ground and aerial joint strike exercise aimed at a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea on May 20 by mobilizing more than 230 warplanes of different types including fighter-bombers deployed in Japan proper and Pacific bases, F-16 fighter-bombers of the U.S. 7th Airforce and the puppet airforce, according to military sources.

That day they staged a mid-air refuelling exercise for increasing the capacity of long-distance strike of fighter planes in the air above Oeyon Island and concentrically introduced into South Korea formations of transport planes loaded with a huge amount of military equipment from Pacific bases.

On the same day, the South Korean puppets massively mobilized infantry, artillery and tank units to Uijongbu and Pochon for an attack operation against the North and took 105mm guns and anti-tank rockets to Changjwa-ri, Paju County, and threatened our side, firing 190 shells at a point near the Military Demarcation Line. The warplanes of different types which flew over South Korea that day totalled more than 650.

Daily Views U.S. Stopping of Ship in Red Sea

SK1905093291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 19 May 91

["Open Piracy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—A U.S. warship committed the outrageous act of stopping and searching the DPRK's trading vessel "Taegak-pong" in the Red Sea off the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists' provocation against our peaceful ship shows that the spearhead of their aggressive strategy against independence, against socialism is directed to our Republic, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that U.S. military personnel searched inside the ship and its hold and examined and checked its cargo, documents, the list of the crewmen and their certificates, the news analyst says:

This is an insolent and provocative outrage and undisguised piracy, a wanton encroachment upon our national sovereignty and a violation of international law and usage.

This is also unpardonable barbarity of the Yankee pirates who piled up the capital in the intial stage by assaults, murder and pillage on the sea and earned themselves ill fame with constant interference and aggression. U.S. imperialist warships committed the brigandish act of firing guns at and stopping and searching our trading vessel "Samilpo" which was sailing along the designated route on the Red Sea in October last year when the Gulf cricis was growing acute.

Who on earth gave the United States the right to commit unlimited outrage? Who gave the United States the right to forcibly stop and search ships sailing through normal sea routes, arbitrarily blockade peaceloving countries on the sea, accuse any country of "violation of human rights" when it falls out of its favor and unhesitatingly resort to armed forces when a country refuses to yield to it? This is an aggressive evil deed committed by the U.S. imperialists out of unsatiable aggressive desire.

The United States must stop at once provocations against us and act with discretion, demands the paper.

Daily Demands South End 'Repression and Murder'

SK2305105391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 23 May 91

["Yankees Must Go Home and Military Fascist Group Resign"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today demands that the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group immediately stop the repression and murder of people, the Yankees withdraw from South Korea and the military fascist group step down.

Commenting on the raging flames of anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance for democracy sweeping South Korea, the news analyst says:

The main slogans of the protesters are "Yankees, go home," "Punish No Tae-u" and "Oust the Sixth Republic regime." Their demand is absolutely just.

Since their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have turned it into their colony, established a heinous military fascist rule and totally trampled underfoot the national sovereignty and democratic and civil rights of the people. They are maneuvering to perpetuate the division of the Korean nation through the creation of "two Koreas" and exterminate the Korean nation by unleashing a nuclear war.

The No Tae-u group, which seized power with the backing of U.S. imperialism, has established a more truculent miliary fascist rule than the notorious "Yusin" dictatorship and "Fifth Republic" military dictatorship and is answering with bayonet-backed crackdown the legitimate demands of the people for independence, democracy and reunification. The No Tae-u group rallied the pro-American reactionary forces with the fabrication of the "Democratic Liberal Party" and is running riot to stifle all the patriotic forces with the ruthless "security oriented rule" and stay long in power. The beating death of patriotic student Kang Kyong-tae and all other recent tragic events in South Korea originated from the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group.

The No group alleges that some people talk about "democracy" in an attempt to "overthrow the system" when "democratisation" has been realised in South Korea and that the people's struggle is a "thing possible in the process of democratisation." This is a shameless sophism to conceal its true color as a group of military gangsters and butchers against the nation and justify its brutal repression.

The U.S. imperialists manipulated the puppets to establish a military fascist rule behind the facade of "democracy" and are still sending specialists in the repression of riots to Seoul and desperately working to save the situation with a fascist iron-fist politics.

The facts show that so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea and the power is in the hands of such fascist tyrants as No Tae-u, democracy cannot sprout nor can the tragic events of bloodshed ever cease in South Korea.

Daily Claims South Suppresses Democratic Forces

SK2205122091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 22 May 91

["Allout Fascist Offensive Starts"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The scheme to suppress democratic figures, taking issue with the mourning services and demonstrations as soon as the funeral of Kang Kyong-tae was over, fully reveals the despicable nature of the No Tae-u ruling group, a news analyst of MINJU CHOSON today says.

The South Korean puppet prosecution on May 20 announced that it embarked upon the investigation into the leadership of the All-People Measure Council, the Coalition for National Democratic Movement, the National Council of Student Representatives and the leading members of the National Council of Trade Unions and the National Headquarters of Wage Hike Struggle who had led rallies and demonstrations since the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae.

The No Tae-u rulers, the analyst notes, had suppressed with violence peaceful rallies and demonstrations held in memory of the deceased, fired tear gas cannisters at the funeral procession and built barricades to bar its way. And they are launching into an investigation and arrest of the core members of the democratic organisations on the charge of "illegal rallies" and "illegal demonstrations". This is an unpardonable crime.

The steps of wholesale arrest and investigation against democratic forces were taken after No Tae-u cried for "decisive legal actions", shifting the blame for the social confusion on to the "dissident and activist camp". This suggests that No is trying to save himself from the crisis by an allout fascist offensive against the democratic forces.

In ordering the puppet metropolitan garrison command to maintain high degree of alert for full readiness for action, No Tae-u disclosed his intention to stage a second Kwangju bloodbath.

U.S. Accused of Backing Repression in South

SK2205151791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 22 May 91

["The U.S. Is Behind Massacre"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u ruling group openly revealed its design to mobilize even the regular forces of the puppet army into fascist suppression while ascribing unending cases of self-immolation to the "manipulation of behind-the-stage forces" in an effort to fool public opinion and harshly suppressing South Korean students and people as "forces seeking to overthrow the system" and "leftist forces".

Pointing out that such repressive outrages of the military fascist elements are committed under the manipulation and backing of the United States, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN on May 22 says:

The U.S. imperialists are now running about like a headless chicken to save the present "Sixth Republic regime" which is floundering in a dilemma in face of a strong resistance of the people.

Operatives of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency specializing in the suppression of riot are flying to Seoul one after another in secrecy and the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul Gregg, on the instructions from Washington, is stretching out his crooked hands even to academic and religious circles, not to speak of the opposition parties and dissident forces, employing double-dealing tactics of threat and appeasement and deception. On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the No Tae-u group of murderers to prepare "suppression by regular forces" in case of emergency.

Today the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to bolster up the military fascist dictatorship and maintain the colonial rule even by staging a second Kwangju bloodbath as in May 1980 when they killed thousands of uprisers of Kwangju with the mobilisation of tens of thousands of paratroopers of the puppet army and huge regular armed forces equipped with U.S.-made weapons.

As long as the U.S. imperialists continue to pursue the occupation policy in South Korea and wirepull the present "regime" behind the stage, it is impossible to eliminate the violent politics, murder politics, or prevent the tragic death of the people in South Korea.

The South Korean people will never pardon the U.S. imperialists who are wirepulling and commanding the massacre operation by the military fascist group and encouraging the present fascist dictatorship, as in the days of the Kwangju uprising.

CPRF Demands South End 'Fascist Suppression'

SK2305064491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] strongly demands that the South Korean rulers stop frantic fascist suppression at once.

In Information No. 591 issued on May 22 the Secretariat said that the fascist clique began a full-scale investigation and wholesale arrest in South Korea after the massive protests.

The first targets of arrest announced by the puppet prosecution are about 100 personages including some 20 cadres of the All-People Measure Council such as Executive Chairman Yi Su-ho and Permanent Representative Han Sang-yol and 80 others for whose arrest the warrants have already been issued, as well as 50 people including Kim Chong-sik, chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan of advanced age, the information said, adding:

On the order of the traitor No Tae-u, "the security planning board", "the secret affairs command", the puppet prosecution and "police headquarters" and all the other repressive tools were hell bent on ferreting out prime movers at protest meetings and on the scene of demonstrations calling for the ouster of the present "regime" and worked out a meticulous "operational plan of arrest" beforehand.

No matter how desperately the puppet clique may try, they cannot hold in check the just struggle of the South Korean people to destroy the military fascist dictatorship and bring a new world of genuine democracy, the information said, adding:

The South Korean rulers must immediately scrap fascist laws, dissolve all the repressive tools and step down as demanded by people.

South Investigation of Suicide 'Testament' Viewed

SK2305121591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 23 May 91

["Cunning Plot To Invent Pretext for Suppression Under Fire"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today brands the announcement by the South Korean puppet Procurator's Office on May 20 that it would "summon and question" Kang Ki-hun, director of the

General Affairs Department of the "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon) on the suspicion of his "ghostwriting of a testament" as a cunning trick to invent a pretext for the suppression of democratic forces.

A young man Kim Ki-sol, director of the Social Affairs Department of Chonminnyon, prior to burning himself to death in protest against the brutal murder of student Kang Kyong-tae on May 8, wrote the testament calling for the decisive overthrow of the present "regime" that brings only sorrow and pains to people, declaring an all-out struggle against the present "regime" and winning the people's power.

The puppets set the rumor that there was a behind-the-scene force that wirepulled the self-immolation of Kim Ki-sol and staged such a farce as asking the "scientific investigation institute" to analyse Kim Ki-sol's testament. And they issued a "summons for questioning", alleging that "results of the handwriting analysis proved the handwriting of the testament was the same as Kang Ki-hun's.

The puppets' far-fetched argument about the "ghostwriting of the testament" and "agitation for suicide" goes to prove that they are leaving no means and methods untried to pull themselves out of the tight corner, the news analyst says, stressing:

The puppets' scheme to whisk away the director of the General Affairs Department of Chonminnyon on the plea of "ghostwriting of the testament" is aimed at rigging up a plot-breeding incident and justifying and further intensifying the suppression of democratic forces.

Such intrigue, however, can never work.

Soccer Association Member on Situation in South

SK1705113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Football Association of the DPRK was interviewed today by KCNA on the departure of the unified Korea soccer team for Seoul for the second allround training.

The spokesman said the birth of the unified Korea soccer team means the reunification of the North and the South in sports and it reflects the unanimous will of the 70 million Koreans to reunify the country in the 1990s.

He further said:

The first allround training of the unified Korea soccer team was successfully held in Pyongyang in a good atmosphere. But Seoul, the venue of the second allround training, is in a very strained and gruesome atmosphere. Truth to tell, a football match or training cannot be held freely in a place where fascism holds sway, human rights are ruthlessly violated and democracy is stifled.

Although the atmosphere of Seoul is not suitable, our young footballers belonging to the unified Korea soccer team decided to go to Seoul as scheduled in the spirit of valuing the North-South youth soccer team, the first of its kind in the 46 years of division, and jointly demonstrating the resourcefulness of the nation at the sixth world youth soccer championships and keeping the promise to the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA).

The South Korean authorities must not abuse this stand of our young footballers for their sinister purpose.

Human Rights Organization on Situation in South

SK1705101991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea on May 10 distributed a document titled "One Million Students Demonstrate in South Korea, Hundreds of Them Arrested, One Killed and Four Set Themselves Ablaze" to the political, public and press circles of all countries and international and human rights organisations.

The document deals with the anti-"government" struggle in South Korea, saying that the murder of Kang Kyong-tae of Myongji University in Seoul triggered off the people's struggle against the anti-popular fascist dictatorship of the No Tae-u "government."

Gorbachev during his trip to South Korea in late April did not mention at all the violations of democracy and human rights in South Korea while pursuing economic interests, the document notes.

The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea bitterly denounces the No Tae-u "regime's" brutal violations of human rights and the international conspiracy in conniving at it, the document stresses.

It calls on the peaceloving people the world over to condemn the South Korean authorities' fascist repression.

Provinces Hold Rallies for Kwangju Anniversary

SK2305060591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Mass rallies marking the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held in North Hamgyong and Chagang Provinces and Nampo Municipality.

Through the Kwangju popular uprising the South Korean people have come to clearly realize that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain violating independence and strangling democracy and aggressors, the speakers said at the rallies, and continued:

In South Korea at present the murderers who turned Kwangju into bloodbath have set up an unprecedentedly vicious fascist repressive system, indiscriminately arrest and jail patriotic people and go the length of harshly punishing workers and peasants demanding elementary rights of existence by branding them as forces attempting to "overthrow the system".

The speakers expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean students and people in the vigorous struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and national reunification.

The South Korean students and people should resolutely smash the threat and blackmail and appeasement and deception of the No Tae-u ruling group and turn out as one man to the streets of resistance to staunchly struggle until murderous ringleaders are punished and the colonial fascist dictatorial rule is uprooted and the reunification is achieved, the speakers stressed.

Sentencing of South 'Pomminnyon' Leaders Viewed

SK1905101291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0837 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the North side's headquarters of the Pan-Korea Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) issued a statement on May 18 to the press denouncing the South Korean authorities for sentencing to prison terms delegates of the South side's promotion headquarters of pan-national rally who had participated in the Berlin tripartite working-level talks.

In spite of unanimous protest and opposition of people at home and abroad, the South Korean authorities inflicted penalties upon South side's delegates to the Berlin tripartite working-level talks. This is a criminal act blocking the formation of the South side's headquarters of "Pomminnyon" and going against our nation's grand march for reunification, the statement said, and continued:

The activities of the South side's delegates were a patriotic deed worthy of being praised by the nation; it can never be incriminated on any account.

The South Korean authorities, however, imposed prison terms upon the South side's delegates on the charge that they met delegates of the North abroad without "permission". This is an entirely unreasonable fascist outrage.

It must not be overlooked that the South Korean authorities arbitrarily passed the court "decision", disregarding publicly recognized legal procedure and usage of trial.

The South Korean authorities should withdraw the unjust decision on the South side's delegates to the Berlin tripartite working-level talks including Rev. Cho Yong-sol and set them free at once.

They should not mock the nation with the "revision" of the "National Security Law" but abolish it, renounce the anti-reunification claim to "unified channel of dialogue" and ensure free contact and dialogue between people of the North and the South.

Condolences Over Gandhi's Death Sent to India

Yon Hyong-muk Sends Message

SK2305052791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyonyang May 23 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, sent a telegram of condolence to Chandra Shekhar, prime minister of the Republic of India.

The telegram said:

Upon hearing the news that Rajiv Gandhi, former prime minister of the Republic of India, was assassinated, I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Worker's Party Sends Message

SK2305051391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, upon hearing the surprising news that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Indian National Congress (INC), died abruptly by an accident, sent a telegram of condolence to the C.C., the INC.

The telegram said:

We express deep condolences to you in grief and, through you, to your entire party members and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Kim Yong-nam Visits Indian Embassy

SK2305125191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Cadres of the DPRK called at the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang on May 23 and offered their condolences to it on the death of former Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi.

Among them were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairperson of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairperson of the Korea-India Friendship Association, and other officials concerned.

They laid before the portrait of the deceased wreaths in the joint name of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Administrative Council of the DPRK and in the name of the Korea-India Friendship Association and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang also visited the Indian Embassy and expressed their condolences today.

Dailies Call Tibet 'Inalienable' Part of China

SK2305064391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Tibet is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory and the question of Tibet is wholly an internal affair of China, say NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today in commentaries dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Tibet.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

A 17-article agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet was signed between the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet on May 23, 1951 after the victory of the people's revolution in China. This agreement completely frustrated the plot of the imperialists to split China, liberated the Tibetan people for good from the imperialist fetters and opened a broad avenue for the progress and prosperity of Tibet. This was a signal event in the development of the Tibetan history.

The changes in the socio-economic life of Tibet over the past 40 years testify to the validity of the policy of the Communist Party and the government of China.

The imperialists who hate the unification of China and the development of Tibet are becoming more tenacious in their divisive and interventionist moves to separate Tibet from China. A typical example of this is that the U.S. authorities summoned in April the Dalai Lama to Washington and encouraged his splittist activities. Urged by a design to divide China and wreck the unity of the Chinese nationalities, this is a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of China.

The Korean people fully spport the policy of the Chinese party and government for territorial integrity and the country's unification and express firm solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people in their just struggle to put it into practice.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says: The Korean people are convinced that the moves of the Tibetan splittists against the will of the Chinese people and the flow of the times are fated to be frustrated.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Delegation From CPC Magazine

SK2205050991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of QIUSHI, the political and theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, headed by deputy chief editor Wu Jianguo.

The head of the delegation said that during the visit he keenly felt how profound the friendship and amity between the Chinese and Korean peoples are and underscored the need to further develop Sino-Korean friendship. The current visit helped him witness the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction, he said, and added:

These are results of the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il.

NODONG SINMUN Group Returns From China

SK2305090791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] A NODONG SINMUN delegation led by Assistant Editor (Paek Son-kyu) returned home today by train from China. The delegation was received at Pyongyang Station by NODONG SINMUN Assistant Editor Pak Chong-sun and Jiang Zhengcai, charge d'affaires ad interim to our country.

People's Army Delegation Departs for USSR

SK2305111291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A delegation of the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army headed by Col. Gen. Yi Pong-won left here today by air for a visit to the Soviet Union.

A delegation of workers of the Soviet Committee for the Promotion of Korea's Reunification headed by its Vice-Chairman Yi Paek-san arrived here today.

WPK Sends Greetings to Czechoslovak Communists

SK1405103991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] on May 14 sent a message of greetings to Pavol Kanis, chairman of the Federal Council of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CCP], on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of its founding.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will strengthen and develop in the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the Workers' Party of Korea wishes the CCP success in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, says the message.

Bulgarian Ambassador Speaks at News Conference

SK2305053891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A press conference was called at the Bulgarian Embassy here Wednesday on the Bulgarian day of education, culture, the press and Slav letters.

Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents here.

Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Stoyanov spoke there.

WPK Delegation Holds 'Friendly' Talks in Libya

SK1605051691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Talks between a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and a delegation of the General People's Congress of Libya [GPCL] were held in Tarabulus on May 13.

Present there were the members of the WPK delegation led by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Mahmud Hamid al-Fuqayti, deputy secretary of the GPCL, and Bashir al-Huwayj al-Huwaydi, secretary in charge of trade unions and leagues of the GPCL.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

SK1905084691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on May 16, met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He also conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il-song to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Expressing deep thanks for this, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings of thanks to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He outlined the development of Libya-Korea relations and expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Choe Tae-pok Delegation Arrives in Tunis 19 May

SK2305075891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] A Workers Party of Korea [WPK] delegation led by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Tunis, the capital of Tunisia. The delegation was received at the airport by Taieb Sahabni, permanent secretary in charge of external affairs of the Democratic Constitutional Assembly of Tunisia, and other responsible officials of various parties, and our country's ambassador to Tunisia.

Prior to this, the delegation left Tripoli on 17 May after concluding its visit to Libya. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Bashir al-Huwayj al-Huwaydi, secretary in charge of labor union affairs of the General People's Assembly of Libya; the chief of the External Relations Department of the General People's Assembly; and our country's charge d'affaires ad interim to Libya.

Receives Gift for Kim Il-song

SK2305050491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was presented with a gift by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine.

The director of the Presidential Office was authorized by the president on May 20 to hand the gift to Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea who is heading the party delegation on a visit to Tunisia.

Receives Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK2305050791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine.

The director of the Presidential Office was authorized by the president on May 20 to hand the gift to Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea who is heading the party delegation on a visit to Tunisia.

Reportage on Visit of Delegation From Nigeria

O Chin-u Speaks at Banquet

SK2205090591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 21 May 91

[Text of speech by People's Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u at a banquet for the Nigerian Government military delegation on 21 May; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Today we wholeheartedly welcome with the sentiment of friendship the Federal Republic of Nigeria's government military delegation led by Your Excellency Sani Abacha on a visit to our country from the far distant African Continent.

Here at this banquet, full of warm friendship and the pleasure of our meeting, on behalf of all the soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA], I warmly welcome to our country the government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Your visit will further encourage our people and KPA soldiers to struggle to achieve a complete victory of socialism, the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and world peace. In addition, it will contribute to developing friendly relations between the DPRK and Nigeria.

The DPRK and Nigeria geologically are far away, separated by the ocean and continents. Despite such geological limits, the sentiments of friendship and solidarity treasured by the two countries' people and soldiers are becoming firmer as days go by.

The DPRK and Nigeria are both nonaligned members. With the common spirit of the past and of today's struggle to create a new life, the DPRK and Nigeria understand, encourage, and support each other.

Today, while upholding the slogan "Economic Reconstruction, Social Justice, and Self-Reliance," and under the leadership of the respected His Excellency President Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian people have effected many successes in their work to realize socialist stability and national unity and to strengthen the national defense. We rejoice over your successes as if they were our own, and sincerely wish you greater advance in your future work.

Today, while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of the revolution, and under the tested and wise leadership of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people and KPA soldiers are vigorously struggling to bring into full play the socialist superiority of our own style and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Reunifying the divided country is the national supreme task assigned to our people and KPA soldiers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the new proposal that the country be reunified by means of a confederation system based on one nation and one state, two systems and two governments. This proposal conforms to the reality and demand of our country, thus enjoying the firm support and sympathy of the entire world people.

Despite our sincere and earnest efforts, the United States and the South Korean authorities are clinging to moves to fabricate two Koreas and to kick off a new war. The division of Korea has brought great suffering to our people and has become a great threat to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

With positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, including the Nigerian people—and on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and the great national unity—we will without fail realize the historic cause of reunifying the fatherland by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I deeply thank your people, army, and soldiers for positively supporting and encouraging our people's cause of national reunification.

In conclusion, hoping that your stay in our country will be pleasant and beneficial, I propose a toast to the friendship between the people and armies of the DPRK and Nigeria; to the long life and good health of the respected His Excellency President Ibrahim Babangida; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of the respected Your Excellency Gen. Sani Abacha; and to the good health of other comrades and friends present here.

O Chin-u Pays Call on Delegation

SK2305124991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, today paid a return call on the government military delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by Gen. Sani Abacha, member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, minister of defence and chief of staff of defence, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present there were General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Olugbenga Ayodeji Ashiru, Nigerian ambassador to Korea.

A conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Dailies Mark Anniversary of Republic of Yemen

SK2205125791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 22 May 91

["Papers Observe First Anniversary of Proclamation of Republic of Yemen"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today commemorate the first anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Yemen.

Noting that the reunification of North and South Yemen and the founding of the Republic of Yemen were a historical event which is of weighty significance in removing the leftovers of the colonial rule and achieving the national development, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The people's desire to remove the backwardness left behind by the colonial rule and make the country prosper is growing after reunification.

Since the proclamation of the republic, the Yemeni people have been making active efforts for the prosperity of the country.

The Republic of Yemen is making energetic efforts for a fair solution of all the international problems including the Middle East issue and developing friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of different countries of the world.

The Korean and Yemeni peoples established bonds of friendship long ago and have constantly developed them.

Today these friendly and cooperative relations are developing favourably day by day.

The Korean people wish the Yemeni people greater success in their future work for the building of a prosperous Yemen.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON article says the Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and wish the Yemeni people greater success in their struggle for the unified development of the country.

Palestinian 'Ambassador' Speaks at Meeting

SK2205051391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—A mass meeting was held in Pyongyang today on the occasion of a "week for supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people".

Present on invitation were Mustafa al-Safarini, ambassador of the State of Palestine to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Present there were Kim Kuk-hun, chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and president of the University of National Economy, officials concerned and working people in the city.

In his speech Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, extended full support to and firm solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle to retake the lost homeland and restore legitimate national rights.

We resolutely denounce, he said, the Zionists for having occupied Arab land including Palestine and trying to realize their expansionist ambition for this region and the U.S. imperialists for stretching out the tentacles of aggression deeper to the Middle East region after the Gulf war, while actively instigating the former.

Ambassador Mustafa al-Safarini spoke next.

Noting that the reunification proposal through confederation based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments which was advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is absolutely supported by the entire Palestinian people, he said this proposal is the most realistic reunification proposal.

He highly praised the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has wisely led the great Korean people to the struggle to complete peculiar socialism and made great progress and achievement.

The meeting adopted a letter to the president of the state of Palestine.

Meeting Marks Jordan's Independence Anniversary

SK2305124791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 45th anniversary of the independence of Jordan was held here today.

Present there were Pak Tong-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Jordan Friendship Association, and other officials concerned and working people.

A speech was made at the meeting, which adopted a congratulatory letter to the king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mauritanian Delegation Concludes Visit 23 May

SK2305125391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Hasni Ould Didi, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here today by plane after concluding its official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

During its stay, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the Mansudae Art Studio, the Pyongyang Metro and other places.

Party Cell Secretaries Honored by Kim Chong-il

SK1905081691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—60th birthday feast tables imbued with the favours of our party were arranged at Pyongyang Koryo Hotel on May 17 for four party cell secretaries participating in the meeting of active secretaries of party cells in Pyongyang.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, informed that four party cell secretaries participating in the meeting were greeting their 60th birthdays during the meeting, showed great favours by taking measures to arrange big feast tables and congratulate them.

They are Pak Hyong-sam, party cell secretary of the dressing shop of the Kosan Mine, Kim Kwang-su, party cell secretary of the seashore fishing workteam of the Yanghwa Fisheries Station, Yi Chong-song, party cell secretary of the fifth workteam of the Madu Cooperative Farm in Unchon County, and Kim Nae-chin, party cell secretary of the resources research room of the East Sea Fisheries Institute.

And birthday parties were arranged for 115 party cell secretaries.

Masses Held To Commemorate Buddha's Birthday

SK2105104591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—Masses commemorating the sacred birthday of Buddha were grandly held today at temples across the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the Kwangbop Temple in Pyongyang which was rehabilitated, the inaugural ceremony of the temple was held to be followed by a mass commemorating the sacred birthday of Buddha of 2535 B.E. with clergymen of the Central

Committee [CC] and the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, monks and believers in the city in attendance.

The Buddhist mass was followed by a sermon and a round-table.

Most venerable Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Buddhists Federation, in his sermon said that the task of the Korean Buddhists is to have a correct knowledge of the sufferings of the people of this land and their cause and ways to do away with them and act with a zeal to remove the sufferings.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are the sworn enemy inflicting all manner of misfortunes and sufferings on the entire fellow countrymen, he noted, and went on:

Saying that it is the Korean peninsula where a war may break out after the Gulf war, the U.S. imperialists continue staging war manoeuvres against the North every day, having worked out a "120-day war scenario."

At such time, the South Korean authorities made an open declaration of war, threatening to "surprise and destroy atomic reactor facilities in the North by infiltrating commando units into it" and killed student Kang Kyong-tae, Pak Tae-ho pointed out. He denounced such hysteric war acts and murder.

He called upon the South Korean Buddhists to join the students and workers who defy death in the fight to expel foreign forces and fascism and defend the country and the nation.

Disabled Soldiers Receive Work, Medical Care

SK2205152991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1503 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The Hamhung disabled soldiers plastic daily necessaries factory is run by disabled soldiers and their wives and sons and daughters.

The factory in Hamhung City, the seat of South Hamgyong Province, was commissioned in May, 1953, a period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Under the deep care of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government it has made rapid progress since its commissioning.

The factory produces some 100 kinds of goods including vinyl chloride sheet, leather and plate (rug), plastic veneer and wall paper and vinyl raincoats, most of which are exported.

Disabled soldiers may rest at home without job since they were wounded while bravely fighting for the party and the leader, the country and the people during the Fatherland Liberation War. But they consider it their social duty to do even a little for the country and the people.

At the request of disabled soldiers the state built factories in different parts of the country where they can do work suitable to their ability and health conditions. Among them are the May 7 Disabled Soldiers Communications Devices Factory, the Tongdaewon Disabled Soldiers Printing House, the Mangyongdae Disabled Soldiers Fountain-Pen Factory and the Sariwon Disabled Soldiers Foodstuff Factory.

The disabled soldiers deem it a great pride and honor to keep in bloom the flower of revolution there.

The state sees that they do not work too hard and all conditions are provided to ensure a comfortable work, life and rest to them. The Hamhung disabled soldiers plastic daily necessaries factory was reconstructed on an extensive scale on several occasions and, in 1982, provided with a complete set of modern vinyl chloride processing equipment.

They are regularly supplied with tonics and subsidies and recuperate themselves at rest houses and sanatoria at state expense. The state provides the disabled soldiers with various musical instruments and organizes national performance of the disabled soldiers' art circles so that they may enjoy an optimistic life.

Declaration for Protecting Children Supported

SK2305054791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0444 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The DPRK endorsed the declaration of the world summit on survival, protection and development of children and the plan of action for implementing it.

An endorsing function took place at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on May 22.

Present there were Premier Yon Hyong-muk, chairman of the Education Commission Choe Ki-yong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Su-hon, Vice-Minister of Public Health Choe Chang-sik and other officials concerned.

Daniel J. Brooks, regional director of the East Asian Regional Office of the UNICEF staying in Korea, Nirmala Ranee Williams, acting resident representative of the U.N. Development Programme, diplomatic representatives of Pakistan and Egypt to Korea were present.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk signed the declaration and action plan.

In this connection, an art performance was given by kindergarteners and school children at the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace in the afternoon.

The DPRK Government gave a cocktail party.

KCNA Describes Pyongyang City's Major Library

SK1605154091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—There is a large library called the Grand People's Study House in the city center of Pyongyang.

This house with twenty-five hip-saddle blue tiled roofs, eight coupling roofs and one ridge roof and more than 1,000 stone pillars is the biggest Korean-style building in the country.

With a total floor space of 100,000 square metres, it has more than 600 rooms including 13 reading rooms and 15 lecture rooms.

It can house 30 million books and accommodate 12,000 people a day. Preserved at the house are materials of social science, technology and basic science, and latent documents, microfilms of books, translated cassettes, video tapes of science, movie films and study materials of other forms.

There an international conference can be held with simultaneous translation of five languages through modern devices.

The weekly programs of lectures are broadcast over radio and television.

Scientific and technological lectures, technical information lectures and invitational lectures by academicians, professors and doctors from the scientific and educational fields are drawing special attention of the auditors.

The Grand People's Study House fully satisfies the working masses' demands for books by widely lending them in various ways and regularly conducts on-spot lectures at big factories, enterprises and construction sites and sends information of new technologies to them.

It maintains friendly and cooperative relations with more than 140 countries and the libraries of the UNESCO and other international organisations and briskly exchanges publications with them.

South Korea

Cabinet Reshuffle Expected To Take Place 24 May

SK2305012591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—A cabinet reshuffle is likely to take place Friday, with the prime minister and four or five justice, security and economic ministers being replaced, presidential sources said Thursday.

The reshuffle was delayed from Thursday because of the difficulty in finding appropriate replacements, they said.

Prime Minister No Chae-pong bowed to public pressure and handed his resignation to the president Wednesday morning. Dissident, academic and religious leaders, together with street protesters, had demanded that the premier accept responsibility for the national unrest sparked by the April 26 police killing of student Kang Kyong- tae and leave the cabinet.

No decided to resign, his secretary said, as he did not want to be a burden on the president.

"No tendered his resignation suddenly, and there is difficulty in finding the right person to replace him," one source close to the president said. "But the president will soon make a decision to minimize the administrative gap left by the prime minister's resignation."

No will chair a regular cabinet meeting Thursday afternoon, but sources said there will be no submission of resignations en bloc by the rest of the cabinet members.

Contenders for his post are said to include former National Unification Minister Yi Yong-hui, former deputy prime minister Cho Sun, former Education Minister Chong Won-sik, National Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung, special presidential adviser for Political Affairs Choe Yong-chol and Yi Won-kyong, a recent ambassador to Japan.

The sources said it is possible the president will name a new prime minister late Thursday and reshuffle several other cabinet members Friday. The main opposition New Democratic Party previously took issue with the chief executive's naming of the premier together with other members, citing it violated the law.

"The cabinet reshuffle is rooted deeper in political motives than the police killing of Kang, and therefore the scope of the shakeup will be small," one source said.

"The replacement will be made after full deliberation of the president's aims during his remaining term in office," he said.

No ends his single-term presidency in 1993 and cannot run again. There are series of elections due before then, including local elections in large cities and provinces next month and general elections early next year.

Clemency Granted to 258 Security Law Violators

SK2305115891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1039 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry decided Thursday to grant clemency to 258 people who have been jailed, indicted or investigated in connection with National Security Law violations.

The leniency measure, a follow-up to the passage on May 10 of an amendment to the law in the National Assembly, will comprise parole, commutation and suspension of indictment. It will be effective as of Saturday.

The Ministry decided to release 74 people on special parole, suspended execution of sentences and revocation of arrests. It will have the sentences of 30 convicts reduced and suspend indictment for 151 people whose security-related acts have been examined by the authorities.

Also benefitting are three opposition politicians—new Democratic Party President Kim Tae-chung and NDP [New Democratic Party] Reps. Kim Won-ki and Yi Chul-yong, who were indicted for their alleged failure to report knowledge of an illegal trip by a colleague lawmaker to Pyongyang.

The Ministry decided to drop charges for the trio in view that failure to report a visit or defection to the North no longer constitutes a crime under the revised law.

Student activist Yim Su-kyong and the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyun, both sentenced to five years for making unauthorized visits to North Korea in 1989, were excluded from the leniency.

"It is our judgement that reduction of their sentences would neither help calm the social unrest caused by the fatal police beating of a student nor ease tension between South and North Korea," a Ministry official said.

North Acknowledges South's Existence at Talks

SK2305011391 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 91 p 1

[Report by Mun Chang-chae]

[Text] Tokyo—North Korea has officially acknowledged the existence of two Koreas on the Korean peninsula for the first time.

North Korea's Vice Foreign Minister Chon In-chol reportedly said, "Even though it is not desirable, our sovereignty covers only half of the Korean peninsula."

He made the remark Wednesday in the third round of negotiations between North Korea and Japan held in Beijing for the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Chon is leading a North Korean delegation to the consultation.

He was quoted as saying, "Chosun (Korea) is one and we are concentrating efforts on the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula."

His remark is interpreted here as accepting Japan's demand that the normalization of full-diplomatic relations between Pyongyang and Tokyo should be limited to the North of the Korean peninsula above the demilitarized zone for its effectiveness.

In the meantime, the Japanese delegation headed by Noboru Nakahira called upon Chon to elaborate what he meant with the sovereignty on the half of the Korean peninsula.

North Reportedly Not To Engage in Direct Trade

SK2305115191 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1100 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea recently expressed its intention not to participate in the direct trade, such as the exchange of cement and coal produced in North Korea for our rice, as North and South Korea agreed previously.

A government source said today that Pak Chong-kwon, president of the Kumgangsan International Trade Development, who is the party concerned with the North side of the South-North direct trade, recently told a Korean-U.S. citizen that he would not participate in the North-South direct trade.

Thus, the direct trade—that is, the exchange of North Korea's cement and coal for 5,000 tons of South Korea's rice agreed between the Chonji Trade Cooperation of our side and the Kumgangsan International Trade Development of North Korea last March—is likely not to be realized.

North Reluctant To Talk Due to Unrest in South

SK2305004791 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 91 p 2

[Text] Assuming that political unrest will be prolonged, North Korea is likely to continue to refuse high-level talks with South Korea for the time being, government officials said yesterday.

They noted that the North has not answered a message the South sent early last month calling for resumption of inter-Korean premiers talks.

South Korean lawmakers, who attended an Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Pyongyang early this month, said they got the impression that the North Korean authorities would first watch developments here before deciding to hold dialogue with Seoul.

On April 8, Prime Minister No Chae-pong sent a message to North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk proposing the talks resume May 22-25 in Pyongyang. Two days later, An Pyong-su, vice chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, issued conditions for resuming the dialogue, such as signing a nonaggression pact, negotiations on Korea's U.N. membership and the immediate release of people jailed for unauthorized contact with North Korea.

"North Korea is probably delaying a formal answer because it hopes to strengthen contact with the South's dissident groups for a pan-national rally around Aug. 15," is the anniversary of Korea's liberation from 35 years of Japanese colonial rule.

Italy's Michelis Says China 'Open' on UN Issue

SK2305113791 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis said Thursday that his country would make every effort to muster an international support for South Korea's bid to enter the United Nations in the upcoming U.N. General Assembly.

Michelis, who arrived here on Wednesday after a trip to Beijing, told journalists before leaving for Tokyo that he had got an impression from his talks with Chinese leaders that China keeps an open and amicable attitude towards South Korea's U.N. policy.

As international circumstances will develop in the affirmative direction, so will China's posture towards South Korea stolen, one must bear in mind that the goods primarily consisted of electronics. In particular, all of Sirotyuk's relatively inexpensive video tapes were stolen in their boxes. The foreign journalist surmised that the reason the burglars took the video tapes was to indirectly ascertain just what areas Sirotyuk had an "interest" in. In other words, this was not a common crime.

Although Sirotyuk goes by the title of counselor to the Soviet Embassy in Korea, his official position registered at the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs is consul general, third in line at the embassy behind Ambassador Oleg M. Sokolov and Deputy Chief of Mission Lorhengrin E. Yeremenko. What is more important is the fact that he is, in actuality, the person in charge of Soviet KGB (Commission of State Security) personnel active within Korea.

With Just One Memo, a Visa Issuance Is Expedited. Although His Title Is Low, He Wields Enormous Power

One domestic source gives the following example to support this claim. "(Koruchini), a close confidant of Gorbachev, visited Korea in the fall of 1990. Since prominent Soviets who visit Korea customarily visit Sirotyuk before returning to the Soviet Union, it was recommended that (Koruchini) visit with Sirotyuk as well. It seems like (Koruchini) intentionally avoided contact with Sirotyuk, however. When asked why, (Koruchini) responded: 'I do not want to meet with Sirotyuk as he is a key official of the KGB.'"

One official of a domestic intelligence agency stated: "Throughout other countries in the world with whom the Soviet Union maintains diplomatic relations, the person in charge of issuing visas is regarded as being in charge of KGB in that area. The one person who has been in charge of visas in Korea since the very beginning is none other than Sirotyuk. When the USSR CCI Korea was established, Sirotyuk entered the country as a founding member, serving as acting vice consul. After embassies were established between Korea and the Soviet Union, he moved to the embassy and continued his job as before. Also, KGB agents change their identity every time they need to. Indeed, since entering Korea, Sirotyuk has constantly changed identities."

One businessman stated that he got a direct feel for Sirotyuk's actual power when in the Soviet Union. "Last summer I had to urgently go to the Soviet Union, but it was taking too long to have a visa issued. I went to consult with Sirotyuk who wrote a memo for me and stated: 'When you arrive in the Soviet Union, this will be helpful if you show it to the KGB person who will be at the airport.' After arriving in the Soviet Union and showing this memo to the KGB agent as instructed, the agent said 'Don't worry' and later brought a visa to the guest room at the hotel."

Sirotyuk, along with Steklov, were the very first individuals to enter Korea in March 1989 to establish the USSR CCI Korea. Before working at the CCI, he was in charge of consular affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Aside from that, all that is known is that he worked overseas in places such as the United States, Sweden, and Great Britain. It is even said he worked as the deputy person in charge of KGB operations in Europe.

When the USSR CCI Korea was established on 3 April 1989, Sirotyuk's duties were those of a routine employee. Valeriy K. Nazarov (age 43), two years younger than Sirotyuk, was appointed as head of the CCI. However, Sirotyuk's office at 30 Pyong was larger than Nazarov's, and people surmised that Sirotyuk's rank was actually higher than his publicly known duties. When consular affairs opened between Korea and the Soviet Union in February 1990, Sirotyuk immediately became acting vice consul. This was when his true character was revealed.

Sirotyuk is a husky man, 180cm tall with a handsome mustache, who comes in contact with numerous Koreans regularly. Although he knows only a few simple greetings in Korean, he is extremely fluent in English. When he meets Koreans, he tends to ask more questions than other Soviets here do. Although he has never mingled with Koreans on the golf course, he does enjoy drinking. He has an impressive memory as indicated by his nickname "Computer," a nickname that he occasionally discloses during conversation. However, he intentionally avoids contact with the press and works hard at keeping his identity from being revealed.

Sirotyuk moved to the position of consul general when the Soviet Embassy in Korea opened. He also moved his residence from the Chugong Apartments in Kaepo-tong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul, to the UN Village, Hannam-tong, Yongsan-ku. Compared to Ambassador Sokolov's residence at Seoul's Shilla Hotel and Deputy Chief of Mission Yeremenko's residence at the Namsan Mansion, Hannam-tong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul, we can see that Sirotyuk lives in a relatively quiet and removed area of the city.

Sirotyuk is known to have one son and one daughter. His daughter married a few years ago, as did his son recently. His son serves as an air force officer. In Korea, Sirotyuk lives with his wife Tatyana V. Sirotyuk. His wife is an ardent Communist Party member and also served at one time as a secretary for the world- famous ophthalmologist and economic adviser to President Gorbachev, Dr. Svyatoslav N. Fedorov.

Sirotyuk is known as the busiest person within the Soviet Embassy. When high-ranking VIPs visit from the Soviet Union, it is Sirotyuk whom they generally meet. Because Sirotyuk yields considerable power, our intelligence agencies monitor his every action. They are acutely aware of everything he does, such as whether he meets with outsiders, when he departs, when he returns to the embassy, etc.

An average of 30 to 40 individuals visit the Soviet Embassy daily in order to meet with Sirotyuk. Most of these individuals are employees of travel agencies, shipping firms, or trading companies seeking visas, while professors from prominent universities in Seoul and figures from the business world also occasionally visit the embassy for reasons unrelated to visa issuance. Intelligence agencies do not fail to notice this.

At the National Assembly, Government Reveals "There Are Five or Six Persons." Soviets Protest "This Is Damaging to ROK-Soviet Relations"

Concerned agencies estimate that there are four or five other KGB personnel active in Korea besides Sirotyuk. During a closed-door meeting of the National Defense Committee at the 154th extraordinary session of the National Assembly on 2 May 1991, the government revealed that five or six KGB personnel, disguised as employees of the Soviet Embassy in Korea and the Soviet national airlines, were active in Korea.

This press reporting was the first official confirmation that the KGB existed in Korea, a fact which until that time had merely circulated as a rumor. The Soviets immediately protested to our government. They expressed their regrets, saying: "With Korean- Soviet relations gradually improving, what benefit is it to either of our countries to publicize such sensitive information in the National Assembly?"

The activities of KGB officials within Korea are a delicate subject. However, what we must clearly bear in mind is that the point at which the Soviet KGB gained an interest in Korea and began intelligence collection was in the latter half of the 1970s. Without us even knowing, the KGB has been examining Korea for the past 10 years.

One official who was officially sent to East Europe during the mid-1970s gave the following explanation:

"The forced landing of the Korean Airlines [KAL] aircraft in Murmansk on 21 April 1978 triggered Soviet KGB interest in Korea. The KGB turned their eyes towards Korea with this incident as a starting point. At the time, anti-Soviet sentiment among Koreans was the area the KGB most wished to find out about. Although they clearly knew that Koreans had a hostile feeling towards them, having suffered through the Korean war, they were concerned as to the degree of that hostility. The KGB was not rash in their approach, instead conducting indirect research into the question through third countries.

"These KGB activities were revealed by one Soviet KGB official who was active in Japan, Stanislav Levchenko. Levchenko sought asylum in the United States in 1983, publicizing the names of individuals within the Japanese political world who collaborated with the KGB. Through Levchenko's revelations it became known that a Korean affairs expert within Japan's highest intelligence agency, the Cabinet Research Office, was a KGB collaborator, confirming that Korea was also a target of KGB intelligence collection."

This individual also explained that Korean-Soviet relations, which had cooled as a result of the September 1983 KAL shooting-down incident, began to get closer once Seoul was selected as the site of the 1988 Olympics.

"The KGB's hopes rose, recognizing that unlike the Korean Government's attitude, the Korean people's hostility towards the Soviet Union was not as serious. The reason that the Soviet Union viewed Korea as being so important was because of their plans for advancement into the Pacific region. In the past, the Soviets could maintain friendly relations with only North Korea, disparaging the value of advancing into the Pacific region. As Korea's international prestige gradually increased, the Soviets could not help but be concerned with Korea. In order to create an atmosphere conducive to this, the KGB penetrated Korea through cultural exchange. The Soviet Union's interests in East Asia and desire for economic cooperation, as expressed in Gorbachev's July 1987 Vladivostok declaration and 1988 Krasnoyarsk speech, must also be analyzed within this context.

"The Soviet KGB discerned that as anti-Americanism gradually intensified within Korea before the 1988 Seoul Olympics, a by- product of this was the development of a cordial atmosphere towards the Soviet Union. In order to accelerate this phenomenon, the KGB sent cultural groups en masse to Korea, including the Bolshoi Ballet and the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra. I know that the KGB developed a plan on the occasion of the Seoul Olympics to improve ROK-Soviet economic relations and moreover to even establish diplomatic relations."

The visit to Korea immediately following the conclusion of the Seoul Olympics by (Kollanov) (age 54), senior vice chairman of the USSR CCI, attests to the KGB's strategy. (Kollanov) is known to be a KGB official.

One government official noted: "For eight years (Kollanov) was in charge of a company called M which was established by the KGB in Sweden. The M company was composed of over 100 KGB employees sent from the Soviet Union and was larger than the Soviet Embassy in Sweden itself. This is why (Kollanov) is so fluent in Swedish." This official also revealed that (Kollanov), as the individual in charge of Korea within the KGB, is currently Sirotyuk's superior.

Only two individuals entered Korea during this visit, (Kollanov) and Mikhail Kuryachev, general secretary of the Japan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee. The visit of these two to Korea was not made public to the press at the time. (Kollanov) established the foundation of Korean-Soviet cooperation and then departed.

The U.S. CIA sent an official communication to the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] at this time. It concerned the activities of KGB officials within Korea. This was the first time that the NSP became aware that four or five KGB officials were active in Korea.

The NSP had basic intelligence indicating that KGB agents were coming in and out of country, but they were unaware of who really was KGB. Throughout the 1988 Olympics the phrase "spy heaven" was popular to describe Korea. In order to determine who really was KGB, NSP officials disguised themselves as company employees when Soviet citizens visited Korea at the invitations of companies or press organizations and monitored the Soviet's movements throughout Korea. On some occasions, the NSP requested the cooperation of Korean females, asking them to sit next to the Soviets and, while sharing conversation with them, to surreptitiously ask about their background and reasons for visiting Korea. On those occasions, the U.S. CIA provided high-level intelligence to the NSP.

There are three Soviet organizations which have currently entered Korea and have connections with the KGB: the Soviet Embassy, the USSR CCI Korea, and the Soviet national airline Aeroflot. At the embassy, there are eight officials with their wives; at the USSR CCI Korea there are three officials with their wives and children, including CCI President Nazarov and vice-president Petrov; and at Aeroflot, branch office chief Vitaliy Pavlik, branch office vice-chief Petupensky, and Aeroflot's Chief [sojang] Chaichev are stationed.

Among these, individuals whom our intelligence agencies suspect of being KGB officials include Kierev, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy; Petrov, vice-president of the USSR CCI Korea; adviser Steklov; and Aeroflot's Chief Chaichev.

Dispersed in The Embassy, CCI, and Airlines; Absolute In Maintaining Secrecy, Including Documents

The KGB cadre directly below Sirotyuk is known to be Petrov, vice-chief of the USSR CCI Korea. Petrov will be 38 this year. He is fluent in Korean and is regarded as an economics expert. He majored in Korean studies at Moscow's University of International Relations and served on two occasions for a total of eight years as a representative of the Soviet Embassy's commerce section in Pyongyang. Before coming to Korea, Petrov worked in the Soviet Trade Ministry as well as the USSR CCI.

Petrov is currently responsible primarily for consultations on advancements into the Soviet Union by large conglomerates like Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, and Lucky-Goldstar as well as by medium- and small-sized businesses. He lives with his wife and daughter in the Chugong Apartments in Kaepo-tong, Seoul, provided by the Korea Trade Promotion Association [KOTRA].

Third in line is Mikhail Steklov, 40 years old. He currently is an adviser to the USSR CCI Korea. He was the first to come to Seoul in late March of 1989. He majored in Korean language at the same university that Petrov had and worked approximately four years at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. He works in the furthest room from the entrance to the USSR CCI Korea office, located next to the communications room.

Steklov is primarily in charge of advising medium and small- sized businesses on issues concerning establishment of branch offices in the Soviet Union, as well as providing Korean companies with information on the Soviet market. He also has a great deal of interest in the issue of providing Korea with state-of-the-art Soviet technology. He meets with approximately 20 Korean businessmen daily.

Individuals who work in the USSR CCI Korea, such as Petrov or Steklov, are thorough in document accountability. They do not even store documents in their office. When engaged in important discussions, they either turn the music up loud or they go in and out of the hallway. These individuals occasionally visit Japan. We surmise that they go to Japan in order to make contact with their home country using the Soviet Embassy in Japan, with its outstanding communications facilities. Petrov and Steklov particularly make our officials nervous when they gather information using video tape when they have time.

There is almost nothing known about the histories of Chaichev or Kierev. Chaichev came to Korea while commissioning the regular flight of Aeroflot between Seoul and Moscow in March 1991. Korean intelligence agencies have determined that Chaichev at one time was originally working in Bangkok, Thailand, when it was revealed that he was a KGB official and had to return to the Soviet Union. Even while working at an airline company, Chaichev lives together with employees of the Soviet Embassy.

When Meeting Koreans, Economics is the Primary Topic. Silence on Political Situation Such As Campus Demonstrations

First secretary Kierev came to Korea in July 1990. He worked as a consular at the consular section of the USSR CCI Korea before moving to his embassy position after it was established. When he worked at the CCI, Kierev would often invite Korean businessmen and attend meetings with them accompanied by then vice consul Isayev (currently second secretary at the Soviet Embassy). His face is known to some degree within business circles.

KGB agents within Korea rarely talk about anything outside of economics, culture, and sports exchanges when they meet Koreans. In particular, when asked by Koreans about the domestic political situation, they shut tight their mouths and say "No comment."

However, when meeting Koreans with whom they are close on a one- to-one basis, the KGB officials speak highly of Korea's economic development and take the position "negative side effects can occur to some degree at certain stages of development, can't they?" when asked about labor-management discord or campus demonstrations.

One person from the field of economics who meets with these Soviets unreservedly on an occasional basis notes: "The area about which KGB officials within Korea are most concerned is in eliminating the sense of distance between the ROK and USSR that had existed during 40 years of severed relations. They are interested in improving Korean's feelings towards the Soviet Union to the same level as that shown towards the United States and Japan." The reason that the KGB officials meet primarily with university professors and business figures is, in reality, to alleviate the hostility shown by Koreans towards the Soviet Union."

This person noted: "KGB agents primarily are working at providing data on the Soviet Union to professors that they have been thirsting after for years, while amicably approaching Korea's medium and small-businesses which are dreaming of advancing into the Soviet Union with pledges of transfer of state-of-the-art technology." He emphasized: "The result is that a pro-Soviet force is forming among a substantial number of academics and businessmen."

This person concluded by stressing: "At the present stage in time, there are almost no areas in which we can profit from the Soviets. The government must pay particularly close attention to the activities of KGB officials in Korea." [Signed] National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon]

National Assembly Delegation Visits Leningrad

SK2205064691 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean 1200 GMT 20 May 91

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] A delegation of the ROK National Assembly led by Pak Chun-kyu, speaker of the assembly, arrived in our country last week for a visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The itinerary of the delegation for the first three days was very tight. The delegation met Soviet President Gorbachev and Lukyanov of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It also met members of the committees of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Before leaving the Soviet Union, the ROK parliamentary delegation visited Leningrad. Leningrad-based station reporter Anatoliy Novoselov writes:

The ROK parliamentary delegation toured many places in Leningrad for one day. The head of the ROK parliamentary delegation met Anatoliy Sovochak, chairman of the Leningrad City Soviet, in the Malskiy Palace. Chairman Sobchak said: The ROK parliamentary delegation is the third ROK delegation visiting our city this year. The visit by the ROK parliamentary delegation will contribute to strengthening not only relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK, but also direct ties between Leningrad and Seoul. An agreement on maintaining friendly ties with the parliament of Seoul has already been reached. Citizens of Leningrad are interested in maintaining working ties [silmujok yongye] with the ROK in connection with the establishment of a special free economic zone in Leningrad.

Speaker Pak Chun-kyu expressed willingness to serve the ROK compatriots and business circles in Leningrad. The ROK guests toured the city. They visited our research institute under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. They also toured the [name indistinct] Museum. They visited the [words indistinct] cemetery and paid respect to the fallen defenders of the city during the great war of the fatherland. They laid a wreath before the [words indistinct] tower.

Before the delegation left the Soviet Union, a station reporter met Speaker Pak Chun-kyu and asked him to express his impression of Leningrad.

[Begin Pak Chun-kyu recording] Before I left Seoul I met President No. At that time President No advised me to visit Leningrad and to meet Chairman Shergiyev. As I imagined, Leningrad is a beautiful city. I think Leningrad is a city with rich cultural assets and a long history. It is also a city with promising and bright prospects in terms of industry. So I will do my best in the National Assembly to help our businessmen advance into Leningrad so that they can briskly carry out economic cooperation with Leningrad. Also, I will do my best in achieving technological cooperation and cultural exchange with the city.

I think that Leningrad is a beautiful city with rich cultural and historic assets and with good economic prospects. Such a city is indeed rare in the world. I understand that Leningrad will set up a sisterhood relationship with Seoul, the population of which is about 10 million. We have another city which can be compared with Leningrad. It is Pusan, a port city which has a population of three to four million. I hope that Leningrad will also set up a sisterhood relationship with this city in the future. The two cities are industrial cities, so I think the two cities can become good partners.

Although our visit to Leningrad was a short visit, citizens warmly welcomed us and showed us their hospitality. We are very much impressed by this. I think that many Koreans will visit this city in the future as tourists, and that many of our businessmen as well will come to this city in the future. I think that mutual visits by national assemblymen of the two countries will be brisk in the future. [end recording]

We have introduced to you, our listeners, the visit by an ROK parliamentary delegation to Leningrad.

Mexican Foreign Minister Arrives in Seoul 21 May

SK2205024491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 91 p 3

[Tex] Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana Morales arrived in Seoul yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok.

During his three-day stay here, Solana will meet Foreign Minister Yi and other ministers to discuss ways to further develop bilateral relations between two countries.

In the meantime, former U.S. defense secretary Casper Weinberger also flew into Seoul yesterday.

Concludes Talks With Yi Sang-ok

SK2205080191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—The South Korean and Mexican foreign ministers, Yi Sang-ok and Fernando Solana Morales, have agreed in principle to sign an agreement on double taxation relief and a tourism agreement, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chong Ui-yong said Wednesday.

Yi and Solana, who arrived Tuesday, shared the opinion that a summit would provide momentum for improved bilateral relations and agreed to seek one through diplomatic channels.

There was no "specific discussion" of a meeting between the two heads of states, however, Chong said.

Morales called for the lifting of import restrictions on tequila and Yi promised positive consideration of the matter, Chong said. The Mexican liquor is among imports that Korea is planning to allow in 1993.

Yi said he appreciated Mexico's support to Korea's bid to join the United Nations in General Assembly of the world body last year, and Morales said Mexico would spare no effort for Korea to secure U.N. membership within the year.

Morales asked Yi to help Mexico join the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and Yi said he would discuss it with other member countries.

The North American Free Trade Area sought by the United States, Canada and Mexico, Yi said, should not be a regional bloc like the European Community but should contribute to free trade.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

SK2305062291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi flew into Seoul Thursday for "ASEAN week," which opened Wednesday.

Badawi, who is chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), will meet with Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok Thursday afternoon to discuss ways to improve cooperation between Korea and ASEAN.

Malaysia, which is rotating chairnation of ASEAN, has decided to officially invite the Soviet Union and China to the extended ASEAN foreign ministers' conference this July in Kuala Lumpur.

A Korean delegation led by Yi is to attend the conference, raising the prospect of contacts among delegates of South Korea, the Soviet Union and China.

Burma

Western Diplomats Voice Objections to Junta

BK2305013691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0136 GMT 23 May 91

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (AFP)—The international diplomatic battle to convince the Burmese junta to relinquish power to a democratic government has become a muted war of words behind closed doors.

The public denunciations by Western governments made after the Burmese military seized power in a bloody coup almost three years are now virtually all made in private.

"Megaphone diplomacy did not work. Now we make our objections about the junta known to them in private," one senior Western diplomat said.

"There is no value in public haranguing. But we are very frank with the military government when we meet them. They have no doubts about our strong feelings," he added.

The behind-the-scenes approach is now supported by all major western governments.

"Using a big stick against the junta does not work. Instead we prefer to do our talking out of the limelight," said another diplomat.

It is a point of view that even the United States, which for a long time was among the most vocal critics of the military regime installed in Rangoon, has come around to accepting.

Late last year a U.S. diplomat revealed the switch in approach when he explained that perhaps a more subtle approach may be more successful.

However, private critics of the regime complain that the Western powers are doing too little to try and bring a change in government.

Since the elections a year ago, won resoundingly by the National League for Democracy (NLD), the situation in Burma has gotten worse, not better. The instant euphoria of a change of power quickly vanished as the military systematically began crushing any opposition.

Hundreds of NLD members and supporters have been arrested, terrified MPs [members of Parliament] have fled to the Thai border, and diplomats in Rangoon admit privately that conditions in the country are worse than they have ever been.

Amnesty International and the United Nations have condemned the junta's human rights record. In a special report late last year, Amnesty accused the junta of routine arrests and torture, cataloguing a systematic campaign to destroy the NLD.

Such has been the crackdown since the elections that Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans has credited the junta with pulling off one of the greatest political deceits of all time.

"It is now increasingly difficult to avoid the conclusion that the election was a fraud designed by the military only to flush out the next layer of dissident democratic leaders making it easier to move against all significant opposition groups," Mr. Evans said.

But despite the continued diplomatic efforts to bring about a change in Burma, Western envoys privately admit there is no reason to believe democracy will arrive any time in the near future.

"Classically this is a situation where our influence is limited—we have to acknowledge that—and where the organisation of concerted and united international action is also not easy. But I believe we must keep on trying," Mr. Evans told the Australian parliament last week.

Pressure is being put on Burma's neighbours, including Thailand, which has close links with Rangoon, to try and bring about a peaceful revolution.

But as one senior envoy remarked: "It is a pretty forlorn hope."

U Si Maung's Name Removed From List

BK2305074091 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 May 91

[Text of Announcement No. 925 issued by the Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] on 22 May]

[Text] Subject: Announcement removing U Si Maung, elected representative of the People's Assembly and an abscondee, from the list of elected representatives.

U Si Maung, who was elected as a representative from Lemythna-1 constituency in Irrawaddy Division and who had been declared an abscondee, died on 30 January 1991. His name has therefore been removed from the list of elected People's Assembly representatives.

By the authority vested in me.
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Dissidents Call For Nationwide Noncooperation

BK2305071991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1740 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Bangkok, May 22 (AFP)—Burmese dissidents in hiding on the Thai-Burma border called on Wednesday for a nationwide non-cooperation campaign in a bid to bring down the ruling junta.

The Anti-military Dictatorship and National Solidarity Committee (ADNSC), made up of various dissident groups including members of Burma's largest pro-democracy party, the National League for Democracy, claim such a campaign will help bring about a handover of power.

"Fight together with us for the speedy overthrow of Ne Win-Saw Maung military clique," the ADNSC said in a statement.

Making a public plea for non-cooperation with the junta the ADNSC said: "We ardently urge workers and civil servants to wage a movement of resistence by initiating the lowest level of non-cooperation and non-participation.

"We also urge those who have relatives in the Armed Forces to step up their efforts to win them over to the side of the people by explaining the true situation to them."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Quayle Reiterates U.S. Position on EAEG

BK2205131691 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi has asked Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to explain Malaysia's proposed East Asian Economic Group [EAEG] to the United States and other major industrialized countries. A Foreign Ministry official said Datuk Abdullah, who is in Tokyo as chairman of the annual foreign ministerial meeting of ASEAN, told Kaifu he believed the U.S. is overreacting for its opposition to the proposed economic group. He noted that in the past Japan had spoken on behalf of ASEAN members at the annual summit of seven major industrialized countries. Mr. Kaifu told him that Japan would make it clear its position after ASEAN [words indistinct] which will include ASEAN members, Japan, China, and South Korea, but not the United States, Canada, and Australia. ASEAN officials are preparing a report on the proposal for adoption by [words indistinct] in Kuala Lumpur.

Meanwhile, United States Vice President Dan Quayle has reiterated his country's interest to be included in any developments in the Pacific region, but avoided giving direct answers on Malaysia's proposal for an East Asian Economic Grouping which excludes the U.S. Asked by a journalist why the U.S. opposes the EAEG, Mr. Quayle restated Washington's position that the U.S. considered itself to be a Pacific power and should be included in any developments in the region. It will continue to promote the U.S.-led Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, APEC. Mr. Quayle said the U.S. strongly supports APEC because it is not only consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but its attitude is for open markets.

A report by a Western journalist that Minister for International Trade and Industry Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz had told the PECC [Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference] on the first day of its meeting on Monday that EAEG would be GATT-consistent [words indistinct] an open and multilateral trading system and would work for the successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations being held under GATT's auspices, Mr. Quayle again avoided a direct answer. [words indistinct] APEC and the U.S.-Canada-Mexico free trade arrangements would be GATT-consistent.

Mr. Quayle has arrived in Indonesia for a 10-hour visit, the last leg of his three-nation Asian tour, this morning from Singapore.

Minister Aziz Defends East Asian Economic Group

BK2205192591 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 May 91 p 15

[Text] Singapore—The proposed East Asia Economic Group [EAEG] should be seen as a complementary forum to increase trade among East Asian countries, thus making the Asia-Pacific region a centre of growth, Minister of International Trade and Industry Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said yesterday.

"A strengthened East Asia and a strong Americas would form the foundation of the bridge linking both Asia and the Americas across the Pacific, thus creating a strong Asia-Pacific economic sphere that we all foresee," she told the three-day 8th general meeting of the Pacific Economic Co-operation Conference (PECC) which began here yesterday.

Explaining at length the background against which the EAEG was mooted by Malaysia, she said as a start, the EAEG would be a consultative forum which East Asian countries in the region would consult, on an ongoing basis, on trade and economic issues of mutual concern.

"Initially, it could co-operate to ensure the success of the Uruguay Round (of multilateral trade negotiations)," she said, adding that this consultative process would, in due time, be strengthened to enhance economic cooperation with the aim of increasing trade and investment opportunities.

Such regional trade enhancement, being consistent with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, would eventually expand trade on a multilateral basis, she said.

"We in Malaysia believe that a strengthened East Asia is beneficial for the Pacific and for the international trading system at large," she said, adding that it would not be a threat to others outside the group.

With trade flows becoming concentrated within the Pacific basin, the dynamic role of East Asian countries should be harnessed to the fullest through enhanced co-operation to turn it into a strong trading partner for all countries, Datuk Sri Rafidah said.

"Since some countries have voiced concern over the EAEG proposal, I would like to clear any misconception or ministerpretation on the proposal... the question to ask here is if the EAEG succeeds and prospers, will it be a threat to others outside the group...I strongly believe it will not," she added.

Rather, a viable group in the East Asia region would provide economic and trade opportunities for the rest of the world, she said.

Datuk Sri Rafidah said the EAEG could not work in isolation, as it would be economically unwise to discard the strong traditional trade ties individual East Asian economies, including Malaysia, had with other important Asia-Pacific partners.

She said the rationale for the EAEG was to enhance East Asia's position as a strong and credible group which could be able to trade at a higher level among themselves and also with other countries.

"The EAEG would provide that additional forum and conduit for trade between East Asian economies and the rest of the world," she added.

Datuk Sri Rafidah said as trade liberalisation evolved in the EAEG economies, this region would assume further responsibilities in the world trading system by providing more opportunities for third country imports.

"This will even out the imbalance and direction of trade, particularly imports, which are now heavily concentrated in a few developed economies, " she said.

Quoting statistics, she said in terms of trade value, the developed countries in the Pacific had registered lower than the 1990 annual average growth in exports and imports which were 13 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively.

"It is vital to note that the developing economies, leading Asian exporters for manufactures—Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong—matched the 13 percent export average figure while their imports were above the average at 15 percent."

Referring to the main challenges confronting the Pacific region, she said "first and foremost is the need to maintain an open multilateral trading system." The burden of maintaining open markets was, after all, a world-wide responsibility, she added.

She also said that given the uncertainties in 1991 and even into 1992, and with the Uruguay Round in limbo, the constant threat of any unilateral trade action becomes stronger.

The Asia-Pacific region, she said, was also faced with the challenge of accelerating the integration of all developing PECC economies into the trading system. In order to overcome these uncertainties, a concerted effort had to be made by all countries, including PECC economies, to strive for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round which would be the bulkhead against protectionism.

"We should welcome new initiatives at all levels that can complement our common goals in trade liberalisation and the strengthening of multilateralism," she said.

Datuk Sri Rafidah said countris might bemoan the failure of the Brussels meeting of the Uruguay Round, but it could be a blessing in disgruise.

With hindsight, Brussels was not ready for a comprehensive result which would serve the international trading system well, she said, adding that, if at all, a result in Brussels then would have meant leving aside controversial but vital issues, like agriculture, textiles and clothing and even the new issues of services, investment and intellectual property protection.

Commentary States EAEG Has PECC Support

BK2105122991 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 21 May 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian proposal for the establishment of an East Asia Economic Grouping, EAEG, has received the overwhelming backing of the 19-member Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, PECC. At their meeting in Singapore yesterday, they voiced their support for the concept on the basis that the East Asian countries need to unite in the light of other regional economic groupings being formed in other parts of the world.

It was not surprising that the only country to express its reservations to the idea was the United States. A delegate stated that the EAEG was not being in keeping with the American view that the whole of the Asia-Pacific was a single economic entity. This view is, to say the least, quite incomprehensible. While the United States is at liberty to form its own trade pact with Canada and Mexico, it allows itself to take on the mantle of judge and jury in deciding that the formation of economic groupings elsewhere within the Asia-Pacific sphere is unjustifiable.

As the Malaysian minister of international trade and industry was quick to point out, it seems that some countries do not apply themselves the same standards that they will on others.

The EAEG, as has been repeatedly pointed out, will work within the framework of not only PECC but also APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] and GATT. EAEG is meant to be a consultative platform whereby East Asian countries will consult each other on trade and economic issues of mutual concern. As the Malaysian Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz pointed out in her address yesterday, EAEG will help to enhance trade among East Asian nations with the aim of making the region a center of growth. An economically strengthened East Asia can serve as a link between Asia and the Americas thus creating a strong Asia-Pacific economic sphere that everyone looks forward to.

What Malaysia and her ASEAN partners seek is a greater liberalization of world trade and the strengthening of multilateralism. The failure of the Uruguay Round of Multinational Trade Negotiations, MTN, under GATT to arrive at a safer conclusion as scheduled before the end of last year pointed to the needs for a grouping such as the EAEG to serve the interest of this region. The Brussels talks were dominated by the [word indistinct] nations and one of the main issues that led the talks to be stalemated was that over agriculture would be the mainstay of the economies of many of the developing countries of the East Asian region.

EAEG will provide the forum for countries of this region to speak with one voice on issues that concern them. It will enhance East Asia's capacity to trade at a higher level among themselves and with the rest of the world.

Malaysia and ASEAN are heartened by PECC's backing for EAEG. They are also mindful of the fact that this demonstration of support is based on the principle that EAEG will be consistent with GATT and will not be closed or restricted to trade with non-members of the EAEG. The leaders of Malaysia and other ASEAN countries have continually given this assurance and will not waver from this principle. The signs are encouraging and are pointing towards the establishment of the EAEG.

East Asian nations need a forum to voice their views collectively. Many countries have begun to understand the rationale behind the Malaysian mooted proposal.

King, Queen Send Condolences on Gandhi's Death

BK2305132091 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0612 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 23 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (King) Sultan Azlan Shah and the Raja Permaisuri Agong (Queen) Tuanku Bainun on Thursday expressed deep sorrow on the death of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

In a condolence message to Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, His Majesty said: "We extend our most profound condolences on the tragic death of an illustrious son of India."

"We share with you and the people of India deepest sorrow during this hour of grief."

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and Her Majesty also extended their heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

The opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) of Malaysia also sent condolences to Sonia Gandhi, wife of the slain Indian leader and the people of India.

DAP Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang said the killing of Rajiv Gandhi had sent shock waves not only in India but throughout the world.

"It should make men and women all over the world to ponder seriously on the urgent need to expunge violence in all forms from human affairs," he said in a statement.

Cabinet Approves Draft 10-Year Economic Plan

BK2205130891 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1012 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Kuching (Malaysia), May 22 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Federal Cabinet, which met in the capital of the East Malaysian Sarawak State Wednesday, has approved the draft of the second outline perspective plan which will steer Malaysia towards more intensive development by the year 2020.

Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said the draft of the 10-year plan, which was agreed to by all quarters with several amendments, would be tabled in parliament at its next session.

The draft emphasises the aspiration to achieve development objectives and create greater national unity, he told a news conference after chairing the Cabinet meeting.

The prime minister said the plan represented the initial 10 years towards realising the vision of making Malaysia a developed nation by 2020.

Dr. Mahathir said the meeting took into account all the views of the Cabinet members who represented the various races and parties in his 13-party National Front coalition. However, the draft would come under review at the Cabinet meeting next week.

He said the government would explain the plan after it had been approved and announced.

Nation's Oil-Producing 'Potential' Reported

BK2205051591 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0343 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 22 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia has been identified as one of three countries outside the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC] with the potential to produce increasing amounts of crude oil over the next few years, a Canadian energy expert said here.

The other two countries are Colombia and Yemen, Tony Reinsch, vice-president of the Canada Energy Research Institute in Calgary, Alberta, told a two-day seminar on "Oil pricing strategies" Tuesday.

Many multinational companies like Exxon and Shell had been actively exploring in these three countries, he said, adding that Malaysia, with proven oil reserves for about another 15 years, was producing about 650,000 barrels per day.

However, Reinsch said the anticipated increased production from Malaysia, Colombia, and Yemen would not be able to offset the declining production from other non-OPEC countries expected after 1994.

He said at present, the United States (37 percent), Britain, and Norway (14 percent) and Canada (seven percent) accounted for 58 percent of non-OPEC production but oil fields in the United States, North Sea, and Canada were maturing and this meant they would have a lower flow rate from the wells.

This would cause a sustained decline in production from the non-OPEC producers at prices below $25 per barrel, said Reinsch who estimated that non-OPEC producers had a relatively short span of about 18 years for their known crude oil reserves compared with about 100 years for West Asian members of OPEC.

This also meant that the West Asian oil exporters, with their vast amounts of untapped reserves, would be able to stand out strongly in oil pricing developments in the future, he added. In the longer term, therefore, the Persian Gulf oil exporters would "call the shots" in oil pricing strategies.

However, he did not expect the world to see sustained price increases of oil until towards the end of this decade.

This forecast was based on the premise that major oil producers like Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Kuwait would maintain their surplus productive capacity in the market and consequently cause a downward pressure on prices.

Over the next three to four years, the oil market would have to make room for an additional eight to nine million BPD [barrels per day] from West Asian producers.

However, he added, since OPEC is "not a finely-tuned organisation", the incremental productive capacity would result in sluggish oil prices in the short term.

Reinsch also said the Gulf war had altered the dynamics of the oil business.

Prior to the crisis, analysts had projected a sustained increase in oil prices from 1995, based on estimates that the world's surplus productive capacity over actual production was being narrowed.

However, Reinsch added, recent developments following the Gulf war had shown that some oil producers like Saudi Arabia could increase output substantially and this meant that a sustained price increase scenario had been "pushed back by another three to four years".

Mahathir Urges Parties To Resolve Differences

BK2205173791 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed has advised component parties of the Barisan Nasional [BN] in Sarawak to reduce differences among them by the time the state elections which are due in July next year. The prime minister wants them to seek ways to resolve their differences in the spirit of solidarity. He was speaking at a news conference after the federal cabinet meeting in Kuching.

Four parties from Sarawak are members of the BN at the federal level, but only three—Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu, PBB; Parti Rakyat Bersatu Sarawak, SUPP; and Parti Kebangsaan Sarawak, SNAP administer the state. The fourth party, Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak, PBDS, is in the opposition in the state, and in the last general and state elections, it stood against the BN. There have been reports that the three ruling parties and PBDS would patch up their differences, but each had said it would only do so if the other had the honest intention to develop Sarawak in the interests of all communities.

On UMNO [United Malays National Organization], Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said UMNO had no intention of spreading its wings to Sarawak because the political situation there was stable and UMNO's relationship with the BN parties in the state was close.

Johor Objects to Controls Over Water Facility

BK2305083291 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 22 May 91 p 18

[By V. Vinod, writing for THE STRAITS TIMES]

[Text] Johor Baru—Johor's administration of the state's water resources are efficient and the Johor government sees no reason for the federal government to take control of them, according to State Secretary Datuk Abdul Rahim Ramli.

He said in an interview with reporters yesterday that the state and federal Constitutions would have to be amended before the federal government could take control of the state's water supply.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said in March that the federal government might take over the control of water supplies from the various Malaysian states to prevent water shortages in some states.

He said that the central management of water supplies was crucial in ensuring the equal distribution of water and meeting the demands of a rising population.

The idea was prompted by the recent water shortage in Malacca, which went through a three-month dry spell.

Datuk Rahim yesterday said that the Johor state government had not heard officially from the federal government about the proposal.

"The state government was not consulted on the proposed takeover," he told reporters.

He suggested that instead of taking over the administration of water supplies, the federal government could help the Johor Water Department improve water supply services by providing short and long-term loans as well as manpower.

"Johor is also willing to share its water resources with her neighbours and we have already started the move by agreeing to supply water to Malacca," he added.

Water is the second biggest revenue earner for Johor, and water catchment areas in the state cover about a third of its land mass.

At an investiture ceremony on May 11 to mark Sultan Iskandar's 59th birthday and the 10th anniversary of his reign, the Johor monarch urged Johoreans to safeguard and defend the state's natural resources, apparently in an oblique reference to water.

A commentary in Watan newspaper last Saturday said that Johor Mentri Besar [chief minister] Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin was unhappy with the federal government's proposal to take over control of the state's water supplies.

In the newspaper's "Coffee House gossip column" the writer Jeng Bong 008 said: "Johor feels that it has a right over its own water resources. As long as it is not against the law, it can do anything with its water.

"For example, while other states are selling oil or other natural resources, Johor sells water to Singapore."

Singapore

DBS, Mexican Bank Sign Cooperation Agreement

BK2205141491 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 22 May 91 p 39

[Text] DBS [Development Bank of Singapore] and Mexico's national development bank, Nacional Financiera S.N.C. (Nafin), have signed an agreement which will pave the way for closer ties between Singapore and Mexico.

A DBS statement outlined three areas of cooperation under the agreement signed in Singapore yesterday:

—Exchange of information for the purpose of helping Singapore companies in planning direct investments and the setting-up of joint ventures with Mexican partners;

—Providing assistance and support for joint projects; and

—Sharing of their business experiences, provided that this will not violate existing laws and regulations.

April's Total Trade Volume Rises by 16 Percent

BK2305103491 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 May 91 p 39

[Text] Stronger domestic exports helped boost Singapore's total trade volume last month to [Singapore dollars] $19.9 billion—some 16.3 percent higher compared to the same month last year.

April's growth also exceeded the 9.3 percent expansion recorded in March, although in absolute terms, trade volume was some $900 million lower.

On a three-month moving average basis, which essentially irons out monthly fluctuations, April's trade volume rose by 11.7 percent—lower than the 12.7 percent for the previous month.

Figures released by the Trade Development Board yesterday showed that import and export volumes grew by a three-month moving average rate of 10.8 percent and 12.8 percent respectively.

Among exports, non-oil exports recorded the highest growth at 18.9 percent on a moving average basis.

The rise was mainly in the domestic exports of integrated circuits, desk top computers, disk drives and colour televisions.

Oil export volume grew by a moving average of 11.4 percent while re-exports expanded by 5 percent. The latter was due to more re-exports of integrated circuits, computer parts, brandy and cigarettes. However, the re-exports of crude rubber and wood continued to decline.

Among Singapore's major trading partners, non-oil domestic exports to the United States improved in April because of increased shipments of computer equipment, radios, and radio cassette recorders.

There was also a sale of a cable laying ship costing $86 million to the US.

Non-oil domestic exports to the European Community remained strong with higher exports of computers, telecommunication equipment, organo-inorganic compounds, and measuring equipment.

Japan also imported a larger amount of computer equipment and furniture from Singapore.

In the case of Malaysia, the major products that contributed to the increase were electronic valves, electrical machinery and mechanical handling equipment.

Imports remained strong last month. Refined petroleum, electronic valves computers, and office and data processing machines parts contributed to the higher imports.

Chile Plans Larger Trade Role in Southeast Asia

BK2305015491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1947 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Singapore, May 22 (AFP)—Chile, a new member of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC), is set to play a greater economic role in Southeast Asia, the country's ambassador to Singapore said Wednesday.

Augusto Aninat said most regional business leaders had the mistaken impression that Chile was a "far-away country somehwere in the Americas, and was of little importance for trade and business."

But with today's advanced transport and telecommunications equipment, said Mr. Aninat, an "open economy and free trade are the important factors. Not distance."

The ambassador pointed out that despite the distance, Chile's trade with Japan, Taiwan and South Korea had grown strongly, with Chile-Taiwan trade at 1.5 billion dollars and Chile-Japan trade at 1.1 billion dollars—a five-fold increase in just three years.

Chile's trade with Singapore had increased to about 100 million dollars from just seven million dollars in 1978, he said. "This goes to show that with effort and cooperation, trade can be improved despite distance."

Mr. Aninat called on Singapore investors, particularly those in the financial, banking, hotel, and tourist sectors to invest in chile, adding that "Chile has a free trade policy and will not place restrictions on foreign investors."

Chile was one of four new members admitted Sunday to the PECC, which wound up its eighth annual meeting here Wednesday.

The other new members were Peru, Mexico and Hong Kong, bringing to 19 the number of PECC members. The non-governmental organisation was formed in 1980 to promote trade and economic ties between the Pacific rim countries.

Cambodia

Guidance Directives on Marking Day of Hatred

BK1605015591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 May 91

["Directives of the Front National Council on Organizing the Day of Hatred Against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, 20 May 1991"; signed by Chea Sim—read by announcer]

[Text] From 1975 to early 1979, Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan plunged the motherland and the Cambodian people into a serious disaster. Society was confused; villages and districts were ruined; and families were separated. There was no joy or laughter; there were only blood and tears. The nation's spiritual and material values were destroyed. The motherland and the Cambodian people were liberated and freedom was recovered on 7 January 1979 due to the struggle of the party and front of our revolutionary state authorities. Since then, the entire Cambodian people, under the leadership of the party, front, and revolutionary state authorities have scored great achievements, transformed their lives, and satisfactorily developed the country.

Although defeated, the enemies still have many maneuvers to destroy our new regime, particularly since the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in September 1989. The ringleaders of the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann genocidal alliance have committed successive crimes against the motherland and our people. However, these maneuvers have been seriously defeated by our Armed Forces and people.

This year we celebrate the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, 20 May 1991, in a situation in which the Cambodian revolution has fully assumed the task of defending itself; braved and overcome complex difficulties; and scored great results. The strongest and most outstanding point is that we have firmly preserved social and national gains, which the party, Armed Forces, and our people nationwide have fought for and gained over the past 12 years.

So that the celebration of 20 May 1991 can be highly effective, the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] would like to suggest the following directives:

I. Requirements and essence of propaganda on the 20 May day of hatred.

1. Clearly show that the victories we have achieved over the past 12 years are the results of great efforts by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and the State of Cambodia's Government to overcome all kinds of problems and obstacles to revive and restore society and the nation and score all-round development along with astutely leading and rallying firm great national forces to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return.

2. Harbor anger, expose, and strongly denounce the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan group, traitors to the people and nation, which created the genocidal disaster and brought great destruction to the motherland and our people. Over the past 12 years, the ringleaders of the genocidal alliance continue to collaborate and collude in carrying out activities to sow destruction against our State of Cambodia and oppose the Cambodian people's peaceful lives.

3. Encourage the entire party, Armed Forces, and people to realize the intransigence and unchanged maneuvers of the enemies and always recall their old and new maneuvers against our people.

Starting from this anger, vigilance should be further heightened and the self-reliance spirit constantly adhered to. Firmly believe in our own force; continue to hold aloft the banner of great national union; and create combined forces and combined measures aimed at firmly defending social and national gains, restoring the national economy, and improving the people's daily lives by actively taking part in all campaigns in 1991, particularly the campaign to counterattack the enemies and the production campaign. Unite and build the state budget; increase thrift; campaign against negativism; contribute to improve social justice; and pledge to score new and greater vicories to bring genuine peace to the motherland and glory and happiness to the people.

4. Continue to strengthen and expand the conscience of national and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and create good relations with all countries the world over. Increase good cooperation with various international humanitarian organizations aimed at creating international conditions favorable to building and defending the Cambodian motherland.

II. Organization and Implementation.

1. At the central level, the Committee for Organizing Local and International Festivals and the Phnom Penh municipal party committee should organize a mass meeting on 20 May at the Cheung Ek crime center in Dangkao District. Along with the Cheung Ek meeting, there should be a program to pay respect to the souls at the Tuol Sleng

genocide center. In provinces and cities, organizing meetings will be the task of local party committes, state authorities, and fronts.

The essence of the meetings should be on the tragedy during the three years, eight months, and 20 days we ourselves went through. Thoughts and reflection should be directed toward the more than 3 million of our parents, grandparents, husbands, wives, children, relatives, friends, and compatriots who suffered and tragically lost their lives because of the criminal and barbarous activities of the genocidal and murderous Pol Pot regime.

The task in the immediate future is to rally combined forces to achieve major works:

a. Thwart enemy maneuvers and hostile forces, most importantly the maneuvers to dissolve our state authorities and armed forces through a political solution by resolutely struggling to maintain the military and political status quo in whatever circumstances.

b. Rally and promote major tasks set out by the party Central Committee's 12th plenum, the essence of the National Assembly's extraordinary session, and the recent principles provided by the central level by taking into account the real situation in localities. Also point out the immediate tasks of each locality, particularly the task of counterattacking the enemies, strengthening ideology, and building all types of forces, so that the latter have the competence and conditions to assume tasks in the new situation. Also point out the restoration and building of the economy to serve the struggle and to solve social problems and our principled diplomatic struggle to preserve social and national gains, national sovereignty, and the people's right to self-determination, to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

In organizing meetings, provinces and cities should primarily hold them in former sites of enemy crimes, monasteries, hospitals, schools, and so forth. The meetings should be followed by memorial services during which prayers for the dead are to be said at the stupas or monuments already erected by the localities.

In mass meetings, both at the central level and in the provinces and cities, there must be slogans and posters denouncing the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against the motherland and people during three years, eight months, and 20 days as well as the recent crimes by the ringleaders of the genocidal alliance.

After speeches and funeral orations are made, representatives of the bereft families should be selected to express their hatred and indignation and to expose both old and recent crimes of the Polpotists and their Cambodian reactionaries.

All amusement activities should be suspended for the whole day.

2. From 15 to 25 May, central ministries and offices, factories, enterprises, schools, hospitals, and armed forces units of all villages and communes throughout the country must organize get-togethers to vehemently discuss the crimes. The topics of the discussion should conform with the above essence.

In particular, the Ministry of Information and Culture should publish pictures of those crimes to be distributed in all provinces and cities throughout the country; promote the composing of songs encouraging the struggle against the genocidal alliance; work out additional specific guidelines for the information and culture services under its supervision in order to solemnly organize the marking of this day of hatred in the localities; appropriately restore or clean stupas; immediately build stupas wherever there are no such monuments yet; and organize exhibitions of both old and new crimes in the areas where the ceremony is held.

3. The KUFNCD should launch campaigns to meet and chat with Buddhist monks, caretakers of temples, wise men, intellectuals, ethnic people, and Christians at monasteries, mosques, and churches to condemn the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and expose the latest maneuvers of the tripartite coalition government in accordance with the above requirements and essence. Prayers should also be chanted in memory of the innocent people savagely slain by the genocidal Pol Pot gang.

4. All levels, sectors, and localities must organize visits to fallen soldiers' families and disabled or wounded combatants at hospitals, Armed Forces units, orphanages, and so on.

5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must have specific guidelines for our embassies abroad to mark this day of hatred according to the above essence.

6. The Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission must advise the propaganda networks to conduct an appropriate propaganda campaign from 15 to 25 May 1991 on the basis of the above requirements and essence in addition to the immediate objective and task of the Propaganda and Education Commission.

7. The party committees and people's committees must concentrate efforts on implementing major tasks according to the prevailing opportunities and conditions of each locality. They must pay special attention to advising and educating local front committees and mass organizations so that these bodies can perform their propaganda and education tasks with high efficiency in their respective localities.

The KUFNCD National Council is hopeful of and confident in the resolve of all levels, sectors, and localities to successfully implement this guideline, and is certain that they would present it with a final report summing up the outcome of their work in this field before 30 May 1991 so that it can sum up and report it to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans:

should be heightened. Organization and discipline should be ensured [words indistinct] ensure solidarity and unity in each party organizational structure.

At all times strengthen and organize well the composition of party chapters and committees. Also raise the quality and capability of the leadership by constantly intensifying education to understand the party. Party organizations should also [words indistinct] heighten the awakened spirit concerning the party's working class, the policies, and the situation of tasks among party members. The vanguard role of party members should be highlighted. Party members should be models with their spirit of responsibility toward the party and the masses [words indistinct] and disciplinary measures should be taken against those party members who have committed wrongdoings. Life-style meetings should be regularly maintained. The spirit of criticism and self-criticism should be strengthened [passage indistinct].

At the same time, pay attention to selecting and providing training to new party members. The task of expanding the party should be linked to classes to ensure [words indistinct] stipulated in the party's charter. In a timely manner [words indistinct] strengthen local party chapters with vigorous energy in administering and leading the party, as well as leading units toward finely achieving the noble tasks assigned by the party and state. In particular, this will enable local party chapters to have sufficient capabilities to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to massacre our people again.

Opposition Factions 'Continue' Truce Violations

BK2305072591 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 23 May (SPK)—The Cambodian opposition factions continue to violate the cease-fire by conducting sabotage activities in various localities of the country, according to military sources which give the following details:

On 15 May, some 70 enemy soldiers evacuated hundreds of families from the districts of Dangtong and Kompong Trach to their base at Phnum Puon, 14 km southwest of Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province.

In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 12 Sihanoukists attacked the government position at Kouk Srah Village on 18 May.

Let us recall that the Polpotist Khmer Rouge, responsible for the deaths of 3 million Cambodians during their 1975-79 reign in the country, set 5 June as the deadline for the cease-fire that has been in force since the beginning of this month at the appeal of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the UN secretary general.

Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for his part, wished that despite the belligerent attitude of the Khmer Rouge the voluntary cease-fire would be maintained beyond the forthcoming Jakarta meeting (2-4 June) and even until the signing of a global political solution.

SPK Reports 17-20 May Cease-Fire Violations

BK2305063491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0444 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 23—The Khmer Rouge-dominated coalition troops have repeatedly violated the truce which came into effect on May 1st by launching more attacks on government-controlled areas in various provinces in the country.

The enemy troops on May 17 and 18 fired dozens of shells of 130, 122 and 120-mm artillery on an area 16 km northwest of Treng, Battambang Province. The following day, they poured 60 shells of 85-mm gun into Bavel District, same province.

In Kompong Thom Province, the Polpotists of Division 785 massed on May 18 at two areas 18 km southwest and west of Baray and Cheung Prey Districts. While in Stoung District, same province, they opened B-40 gunfire on a government position and mined a bridge on Highway 6 (11 km northwest of Stoung District). Men of the coalition factions together with recoilless guns were also sent to two areas 23 and 26 km northwest of Kompong Svay District.

On that day, the Khmer opposition troops launched an attack on a government post 19 km north of Anlung Kranh, Siem Reap Province. The Polpotists of Divisions 785, 802, and 616 massed at a point 5 km northwest of Baray District, Kompong Thom Province. Nine Sihanoukists between May 18 and 20 reported themselves to the authorities of the same province, bringing along seven firearms and 19 grenades.

Also in Kompong Thom Province, men of the Pol Pot's Division 616 on May 19 looted the peasants property in an area 9 km southwest of Stoung District. Some of them were sent to Veal Kraom 4 km west of San Kor. On that day, followers of Sihanouk attacked a government post 12 km southwest of Pralay Village, same province.

On May 20, the opposition troops attacked government forces in an area 9 km north of Kompong Trach, Kampot Province.

Hun Sen Interviewed on Cease-Fire, Peace Talks

PM2205144091 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 91 p 9

[Interview with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen by Jean-Claude Pomonti in Phnom-Penh—date not given, first three paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Negotiations on Cambodia are going to resume. The 12 members of the Khmer Supreme National Council [SNC] are to meet in Jakarta from 2 to 4 June at the invitation of the Indonesian and French joint chairmen of the Paris international conference. It is in this context that Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen granted us an interview.

The SNC, a body which comprises six members appointed by each camp, has not met since December. But the cease-fire for which France and Indonesia have called does not seem to have suffered major violations since it came into force on 1 May. However, the Khmers Rouges, allies of Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Son Sann, announced on 18 May that they would resume the fighting if Phnom Penh did not accept the UN peace plan.

While accepting this plan as the framework for a settlement, the Phnom Penh regime is still demanding additional guarantees against a possible return to power of the Polpotists, in other words the Khmers Rouges. Mr. Hun Sen reveals in his interview to LE MONDE the tenor of the new proposals he intends to present in Jakarta.

[Pomonti] How is the cease-fire going and what conclusions do you draw from it?

[Hun Sen] So far, despite some violations, I have two reasons for optimism: This is the first time that all the parties have accepted a cease-fire. Since it came into force, military actions have been reduced. But our enemies had suffered heavy losses before 1 May. The important thing therefore is for Phnom Penh to respect the cease-fire. We have abandoned our plans for attacks on Pailin and Thma Pok in the west.

I think it is very positive that the cease-fire is holding and it must continue beyond the Jakarta meeting. We should take advantage of it to propose a halt in arms supplies to the camps involved and a control mechanism. I am not in favor of a gradual solution because only a comprehensive solution can end the war. But partial solutions like the cease-fire can create a climate of confidence and save human lives.

[Pomonti] It is said that you are planning to make new proposals in Jakarta?

[Hun Sen] That is true. We intend to propose that after a cease-fire is established in the region the units of the opposing camps be regrouped in positions which will comprise fewer than 100 men and which will be separated by a distance greater than the artillery range. If necessary, the United Nations will establish buffer zones. It will be forbidden to take weapons out of those camps and each side will have to hand the United Nations a list of its weapons and its men. The country's final military organization will be decided by a future elected government.

These proposals correspond to two requirements: removing any possibility of the Polpotists causing trouble and using it as a pretext to cease power. Second, encouraging the holding of elections in a neutral and healthy atmosphere.

[Pomonti] Have you made these proposals to those concerned?

[Hun Sen] We first conveyed them to the Americans at the three meetings between our ambassador in Vientiane and their charge d'affaires in the Lao capital from 20 to 25 April. Since then on U.S. recommendation these proposals have been the subject of a memorandum sent to the joint chairmen of the Paris conference. The latter have not yet sent us their reply.

[Pomonti] Have Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann, the nationalist and anticommunist leader, said that they would not form an election coalition with the Khmers Rouges?

[Hun Sen] I have never heard them give such guarantees. On the contrary, they say we are raising the question of the condemnation of the genocide perpetrated by the Khmers Rouges to facilitate Vietnamese control over Cambodia. We have proposed that all sides condemn the genocide perpetrated by the Khmers Rouges when they were in power precisely to ensure that nobody could form an election alliance with those responsible for the genocide.

Moreover I am surprised by the attitude taken by many people including the authors of the draft UN plan who have all said they condemn the Pol Pot regime whereas their plan does not devote a line to it.

Some people even say that it is better not to raise the subject because that would lead to a deadlock in the negotiations! We cannot understand that. They condemned Saddam Husayn, why not Pol Pot? Our people are calling us to account. In these conditions, we are prepared to accept the accusation that we are hindering the peace process.

[Pomonti] Do you nonetheless feel that there has been some progress in the past six months?

[Hun Sen] On this point, yes. A growing number of people in other countries share our fears.

[Pomonti] And at home?

[Hun Sen] Yes, and it is very clear. To sum things up, our situation is difficult but not hopeless. In the military sphere the Khmers Rouges have failed. We have just won our greatest victories and they have just suffered their worst defeat in 12 years. We are no longer in 1973 or 1974 when the Khmers Rouges held the rural districts and the cities were surrounded. We are increasing the cultivated areas every year. We control the paddy fields, rubber plantations, and forestry land.

The Khmers Rouges no longer have the means of launching major attacks. They have lost many weapons and are short of men. They are divided. The worst is behind us. We have serious problems in the economic sphere because there is now very little foreign aid but we can hold out. We are learning to manage alone in the military and economic spheres. It is difficult but we are succeeding. As we are not jumping from too great a height we are not hurting ourselves too badly when we fall.

[Pomonti] Do you mean that the Khmers Rouges no longer have the means of winning a military victory and that the UN plan, in its present form, would give them a political opportunity?

[Hun Sen] The only way in which the Khmers Rouges can regain power is by political means. Their chance of a military victory has passed. However, the UN peace plan gives them every opportunity of participating in a political solution.

[Pomonti] So why continue to negotiate?

[Hun Sen] Our people often ask us that question, especially when they realize that no measures have been taken to prevent the murderers from returning to power. I have to explain to them that you cannot end a war by another war, and that we must find a peaceful solution. But I must also promise them that we will obtain guarantees against the Khmers Rouges' return even if it means proposing amendments which do not please everybody. And you can quote me as saying that I will not give up a single gun. Our National Assembly has voted against the return of the murderers. This is a pledge to the Cambodians.

Son Sann Interviewed on Cease-Fire Issue

BK2305061991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 May 91

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia, on the Cambodian problem, by unidentified station correspondent; place not given, dated 15 May—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am the representative of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. My respects to Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia [NGC]. The four Cambodian parties, especially the KPNLF, have accepted the temporary cease-fire proposed by the United Nations. Why did the KPNLF accept the cease-fire?

[Son Sann] The compatriots still remember that the KPNLF has demanded on many occasions over the past few months that the Cambodians stop killing each other and not to listen to the Vietnamese too much because the latter only want the Cambodians to kill their fellow compatriots with the intent of weakening Cambodia. As such, when the co-chairmen—Indonesia and France—and the UN secretary general called on us to observe the voluntary cease-fire, I felt very happy. Because first, if there is no war, the Cambodian people will not be killed, and second, all the four Cambodian parties have unanimously agreed to it. I already know, but today I just do not want to talk about the reasons for accepting the cease-fire as our views are different. However, as far as the KPNLF is concerned, we have been happy with the truce and have agreed to it because the Cambodians will not be killed during the cease-fire. But I am still worried because if any party, for whatever reason, continues to lend an ear to someone and refuses to attend the meeting in Jakarta, then fighting will erupt and the Cambodians will be killed once again. So, I wish to plead with all the four Cambodian parties to agree to implement the voluntary cease-fire and to quickly go to Jakarta according to the schedule arranged by the co-chairmen so as to keep observing the truce and to bury the hatchet for good.

[Correspondent] Thank you. The meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] will take place in Jakarta early next month. What is your view on the ways that will make the conclave a success?

[Son Sann] The acceptance by all the Cambodian parties of the cease-fire is a very good action, and in my opinion, no solution is better than the plan hammered out by the Big Five for us. Therefore, I wish to call on all the parties, without exception, to accept the plan in its entirety without alteration.

The Phnom Penh faction has rejected the disarmament—I think this is not a good idea. Because if Phnom Penh does not lay down arms, the other parties will not agree to disarm either. And if arms are not laid down, the fighting will continue and as a result, only the Cambodians will be killed and will continue to suffer endlessly. Over the past 20 years, only the Cambodians have suffered, died, and become orphans and widows. So, I plead with all the parties to become concerned about the Cambodian people as well. What do the people in general want? They want only an early peace. So, all of us, the Cambodians, should join forces. Now, we have already implemented the cease-fire, so in Jakarta, we should strike a compromise by making mutual concessions with a view to achieving peace and enabling the Big Five to help us [words indistinct].

Those who do not want to lay down arms have claimed that they fear the Khmer Rouge and need to keep arms in order to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge. On this issue, I wish to make clear that the Vietnamese have fought the Khmer Rouge for 12 years, but they are still unable to defeat them thus far. So, the Phnom Penh leaders, who have claimed that they have been able to contain the Khmer Rouge and want to continue the war, will eventually open Phnom Penh's door for the Khmer Rouge. As for us, we are absolutely opposed to the Khmer Rouge's entering Phnom Penh. We want to make this clear today. You have continued listening to the Vietnamese, I know this. And in case you cannot resist the Khmer Rouge, you will call in the Vietnamese, and if the Vietnamese come back, Cambodia will definitely disappear completely. And you have already realized this with the presence of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh at present.

If we are Cambodian, we should, no matter what, know the Cambodian interest. At the upcoming Jakarta meeting, we should compromise and unite. We should only think of Cambodia's destiny and not listen to foreigners. If this can be done, our country will certainly achieve peace, and we will then join forces to rebuild our country. Cambodia and Vietnam are the most economically backward countries. Other countries' per capita income is thousands of dollars or even tens of thousands of dollars. As for us, our annual income does not even reach $100, and some even earn only $30 per year. So, why do we need to carry on the war? I warn you, Cambodia will become naught. When French were in our country—I still remember—Cambodia never become naught. And if you want Cambodia to be eradicated, then you will make a big mistake. Please, carefully think about this.

[Correspondent] Thank you. This is my last question: According to a report I have received, Mr. Hun Sen has denied that Vietnamese troops are still present in Cambodia. What do you think about this?

[Son Sann] At the moment I do not want to answer the question because I am psyching up all the compatriots to attend the Jakarta meeting and to reach a compromise by making mutual concessions so as to salvage the survival and safeguard the security of our nation. However, this issue should be left to the international community, and the compatriots inside the country have already realized this, so I do not need to answer. Who is the person asserting that there are no Vietnamese in Cambodia? The answer to this question depends on the compatriots' own judgment. Today, I wish to abstain from making comments or criticism.

[Correspondent] At the end of this interview, do you have any recommendations for our compatriots?

[Son Sann) I would like to thank VOK for having provided me with the opportunity to inform our respected clergy and compatriots in Cambodia. As you already know, only the plan mapped out by the Big Five can restore peace in Cambodia. I am entirely confident of the plan.

Saddam Husayn [Iraqi president] is very powerful. However, with the United Nations' decision to liberate Kuwait, which was invaded by Saddam Husayn, the eight major countries—including the United States, Britain, France, and some Arab countries—liberated Kuwait very quickly. If the Big Five want to settle the Cambodia problem, they are able to do so easily. So, the compatriots should not be misled by the rumor that if the Khmer Rouge do not want it to happen, the Cambodian issue cannot be solved. The Big Five have already agreed to block the Khmer Rouge's return to power. So we should not pretend to be more clever than the Big Five. We should jointly accept the plan to enable the Big Five to help us restore peace to our nation and people. Our compatriots inside the country like myself are longing for an early peace. I have deployed my all-out efforts to achieve peace for all of you. Those who do not want to disarm are against the proposed plan of the Big Five. They have claimed that they are afraid of the Khmer Rouge, but they do not want to allow the United Nations to dispatch a strong international force to Cambodia. I really do not understand this. And when the United Nations wants to station its force for a long period of time in Cambodia for safeguarding peace for us, they reject it, arguing that this will affect Cambodia's sovereignty. In my opinion, the stationing of the UN force does not violate Cambodia's sovereignty in the least. If we love our nation, we should agree to accept the UN assistance because this will not infringe upon the sovereignty at all. We act like this because we are not sovereign .

Lately, I have learned that the person in Phnom Penh has been conferred with a Vietnamese doctorate. As such, later many more others will receive the Vietnamese degree as well. However, this is a very serious issue, because the Cambodian receiving the Vietnamese doctorate endorsed the statement rejecting the settlement of the Cambodian problem in compliance with the Big Five's plan made by the Vietnamese at the last meeting with the Paris conference cochairmen and UN Envoy Rafiuddin Ahmad in Hanoi. I plead with the person to put himself down as a Cambodian doctor. If all of us consider ourselves Cambodian, our problem will be resolved, and if he considers himself a Cambodian doctor, his reputation will remain for good in Cambodia's history. Besides, at the planned Jakarta meeting, everyone should behave himself as Cambodian and the issue of a doctorate should be left for a later time. I am very sorry for saying this too directly because I want all of you to become Cambodians and only think of the interest of Cambodia and that of the Cambodian people. We should reach a solution in agreement with the Big Five's plan in order to bring about an early peace for the Cambodian people. The respected clergy and compatriots, please, make your own judgment about this. And you are invited to call on the Phnom Penh side, which will go to Jakarta, to understand this. We have made a great many concessions—they can replace their SNC members as they wish, we have no objection at all. However, I wish them to act in a way that the SNC will proceed smoothly and will have its chairman. All of us should work for Cambodia and the Cambodian nation and people, but not their country which is not Cambodia.

Violent Incidents in Battambang Town Discussed

BK2305035691 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 91

["Report from Battambang town"]

[Excerpt] Reports from people in Battambang say that on 16 May, right at the center of Battambang town, puppet policemen, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, and Vietnamese aggressor soldiers fired on one another, killing three; two persons among our people were also killed in the incident. This was caused by a dispute arising from quarrels over sharing the money plundered from our people.

The reports also say that while arguing among themselves, Vietnamese soldiers opened fire killing a puppet policeman and two of our people. The puppet policemen, Vietnam's lackeys, fired back killing two Vietnamese soldiers instantly.

This clash and disputes between the puppet policemen, Vietnam's lackeys, and Vietnamese aggressor soldiers has greatly alarmed Battambang town. The reports further say that Battambang town is constantly on alert.

News about Vietnamese soldiers robbing shop houses, Vietnamese soldiers and puppet troops robbing motorcyclists, Vietnamese soldiers firing at their comrades, Vietnamese soldiers firing at the puppet troops, Vietnamese soldiers raping people's children, Vietnamese soldiers summarily executing people, or news about incidents taking place here and there, are constantly heard. [passage omitted]

New SRV Troops Reportedly Sent to Battlefields

BK2305013891 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Reports from the Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom battlefields say that:

1. On 13 May, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 300 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam along Route 19 through Ratanakiri Province and Stung Treng town, to Preah Vihear provincial seat.

2. On 16 May, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 900 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam, dressed in the puppet soldiers' uniforms, along Route 1 through Phnom Penh and Kompong Thom town, to Preah Vihear provincial seat.

3. On 17 May, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 750 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam, along Route 1 through Phnom Penh, to Kompong Thom provincial seat.

Altogether, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, on 13, 16, and 17 May 1991, brought 1,950 fresh Vietnamse troops from Vietnam.

'Enemy' Offensive Against Pailin Reported

BK2305004791 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 91

["Report from the Pailin battlefield"]

[Text] 1. On 20 May, Vietnamese enemy and puppets forces left Route 10 from Sdau toward Phnum Neang Len and Tranoap Pheh; 400 Vietnamese and puppet soldiers and six tanks were deployed. On another front, nearly another 400 Vietnamese and puppet soldiers started out from Treng on Route 10 toward Sre Thnaot.

After a full day fightng, from dawn to dusk, the Vietnamese and puppet troops were routed by our national resistance forces. The enemy left 36 bodies on the battlefield.

2. This is the situation; no day passes without fighting. On the Palin battlefield, the Vietnamese and puppets have been implementing a plan to seize Pailin since October 1990. Since then, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets have successively dispatched reinforcements to attack Pailin from the east in the Sdau direction; from the north in the Kamping Puoy direction; and from the south in the Phum Tuol direction.

What the Vietnamese call a cease-fire is just an old trick. It is a trick of a thief crying stop thief and of an encaged skinny tiger hungry for human flesh. Before 1 May 1991, the Vietnamese enemy launched offensives on the Pailin battlefield. On 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, and 20 May 1991, the Vietnamese enemy did the same. In this 13th rainy season, the Vietnamese enemy continues to launch offensives on the Pailin battlefield.

To implement a cease-fire and to carry out its supervision, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets have to accept and implement the documents of the five major powers and the United Nations through a comprehensive agreement. Anything else apart from this is simply a farce.

Implementation of UNSC Resolution 668/90 Urged

BK2305031091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 May 91

["News analysis: Why Do Vietnam and the Puppets Want To Alter the Documents of the United Nations' Major Powers? What For?"]

[Text] Vietnam and the puppets have successively put forward this or that proposal. This has been done through Vietnam itself and indirectly through its accomplices to alter the documents of the UN plan to end Vietnam's war of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. Vietnam and its puppets keep saying this or that.

People in Cambodia and the world all know the tricky nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

1. A problem Vietnam and its puppets have been raising and shouting about is that of the puppets maintaining all their troops or reducing each party's troops down to 20 percent. This means that the puppets will continue to maintain all their troops or reduce each party's troops down to only 20 percent.

2. People ask this question: Why all these proposals and shouting? And what for? Here are the answers.

1. As an immediate reason, Vietnam and its puppets want to destroy the documents of the UN major powers and all meetings within the framework of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

2. Vietnam and its puppets need to preserve their troops so that Vietnam can use the puppet troops to continue maintaining Vietnamese aggressor forces.

3. Vietnam and its puppets have proposed the plan to maintain all the puppet troops or keep 20 percent of all parties' troops in order to transform these forces into a second Lebanon in Southeast Asia. Vietnam and its accomplices think that if everyone has troops, clashes will inevitably take place. The Vietnamese, who are hidden

among the puppets, will take the opportunity to constantly fuel the conflict into another Lebanon.

Vietnam also clearly realizes that Lebanon in the Middle East is one thing and that in the Lebanon in Cambodia, no one is more powerful or clever than Vietnam. Vietnam is hidden among the puppets and next to Cambodia. Vietnam has a lot of troops. Vietnam dares to cheat militarily and diplomatically, fearing nothing. Therefore Cambodia's Lebanon is solely Vietnam's Lebanon; this is nobody else's Lebanon.

Just look at it. Vietnam has been bogged down in Cambodia for nearly 13 years. Vietnam is in such a mess at home. There is no more support from the Warsaw Pact. The international community has been pressuring Vietnam for over 12 years. The UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council [UNSC] have again and again adopted resolutions condemning Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and demanding that the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw from Cambodia for the past 12 years. Yet Vietnam remains indifferent; it continues to remain thick-skinned and continues to occupy Cambodia. Closely consider this: If Vietnam's act is legitimized and Vietnam is allowed to maintain all the puppet troops, or this or that number of troops, in which Vietnamese forces can be hidden at will and play a backing role, consider how many dozens or hundreds of times Vietnam's arrogant behavior would occur.

3. However, our Cambodian nation and people, the Cambodian national resistance forces, and the majority of countries and people the world over have clear experiences with the Vietnamese aggressors. Everyone knows very well the nature of Vietnam through the latter's countless tricks over several years. No one would be taken in by Vietnam. People will:

1. Absolutely not allow Cambodia to become Lebanon because this affects this region's peace, security, and stability.

2. Continue to put all kinds of pressure in every field on Vietnam until the latter and its puppets accept and implement the documents of the UN five major powers to genuinely end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia.

3. The Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces continue to stand firmly by the documents of the UN five major powers and continue to fight on the military, political, and diplomatic battlefields, and in other fields, until the documents of the five major powers are accepted and implemented to genuinely end Vietnam's war of aggression.

People clearly realize that resolution 678/90 of the UNSC on Iraq has already been implemented. The UNSC Resolution 668/90 on the Cambodian problem should also be implemented in Cambodia. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, occupying Cambodia for more than 12 years, absolutely should implement Resolution 668/90.

Indonesia

Reportage on Visit of Vice President Dan Quayle

Sudharmono Holds Banquet

BK2305075491 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Vice President and Mrs. Sudharmono hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the state guest, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle, at Merdeka Palace tonight. Here is a report by RRI reporter Hardiyanto on this event.

[Begin recording] The dinner banquet which began at about 2000 tonight was preceded by an exchange of souvenirs. Vice President and Mrs. Sudharmono presented to U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle a silver bowl and a 1 meter-by-1.5 meter painting depicting a floating market in South Kalimantan. In return, Dan Quayle handed over a porcelain featuring an ancient American building to the host. Later, Vice President Sudharmono successively introduced to the state guest Kharis Suhud, chairman of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly, and a number of ministers of the Fifth Development Cabinet, including Sudomo, coordinating minister for politics and security; Foreign Minister Ali Alatas; Habibie, minister of state for research and technology; Industry Minister Hartarto; Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita; Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani; and Saadilah Mursyid, junior minister and cabinet secretary attending the dinner banquet. While enjoying the food, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle and his delegation are listening to the soft Javanese music. [end recording]

Minister Habibie Briefs Quayle

BK2305022291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Indonesia will cooperate with the United States in soybean production in view of the country's growing annual demand. Briefing U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle on the expansion of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation in Jakarta yesterday, State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie said the cooperation in soybean production is part of cooperation in biotechnology.

Minister Habibie also briefed the visiting U.S. vice president on the N-250 aircraft project, the components of which are partially produced in the United States. Indonesia hopes the United States will help in the process of certification so the N-250 aircraft can easily enter the U.S. market.

Officials Invite Sihanouk for SNC Meeting

BK2105143891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1437 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 21 (AFP)—Indonesian officials Tuesday invited Cambodian resistance leader Prince

Norodom Sihanouk to visit here early next month during a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), diplomatic sources said.

"If Prince Sihanouk wants to come to Jakarta, he is welcome," a senior Foreign Ministry official said, adding that the invitation was at the initiative of President Suharto because the prince "is not yet a member of the SNC."

The SNC, formed in September to represent Cambodia's sovereignty under a UN peace plan, is to meet here June 2-4. Indonesia co-chairs with France the international conference on Cambodia.

The official confirmed that the SNC meeting would be held, despite uncertainty over the composition of the French delegation, following the recent changes at the Matignon.

French Foreign Ministry delegate Edwige Avice has previously led meetings on Cambodia along with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas. Mrs. Avice was named minister of cooperation and development last week, and now the Indonesian Government is unsure whom to expect in her place.

Prince Sihanouk, who in recent weeks has hinted that he wants to be present in Jakarta when the leaders of Cambodia's other warring factions are gathered, will not participate in the SNC's third meeting.

"We continue to think that the prince still has an important role to play," an Indonesian diplomat said.

He recalled the former Cambodian monarch's past sudden shifts over coming to Jakarta. The prince did not respond to two previous invitations from Mr. Suharto, and in September he changed his mind twice before announcing he had cancelled his trip because he was ill.

The SNC, which has 12 members—six from the Phnom Penh Government and two from each of the three guerrilla factions fighting against it—met last in Paris in December.

The group is expected to take up their three most pressing problems next month, starting with the question of its relationship with the United Nations, which under the peace plan will have broad powers in Cambodia in the runup to elections.

They must also address military questions including the demobilization of troops after they are disarmed by the United Nations.

The most persistent question is how to prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, which is blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people during its radical Marxist rule from 1975-79.

"On the question of genocide, the discussions have made progress and the Cambodian factions agreed it was preferable to look into the future rather than dwell on the past," an informed source here said Tuesday.

"We are trying to translate this and to work out measures acceptable to all sides," he said.

Scientists Say Cambodian Efforts 'Not Fruitless'

BK2305070891 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0510 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—Two political observers considered the various efforts conducted by the Indonesian Government to find a solution to the long-standing Cambodian conflict, not fruitless.

This was disclosed by the dean of the socio-political faculty of the University of Indonesia, Professor Dr. Juwono Sudarsono, and Indonesian Ambassador-Designate to Australia Sabam Siagaan, at a workshop here on Thursday.

They were speakers et the workshop which discussed the peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem, organized by a parliamentary group in charge of international relations, consisting of Commission I, II, and III in the Indonesian Parliament.

Juwono Sudarsono in his address stated that the efforts to find a comprehensive peaceful political solution to the Cambodian conflict was a moral responsibility for Indonesia.

Sabam Siagaan who from the outset had followed the efforts of the Indonesian Government to find a solution to the Cambodian conflict, believed that the opportunity was still open for Indonesia to conduct a breakthrough [words indistinct] in the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict and which had enabled them to take the initiative in organizing the Jakata Informal Meetings, Sabam Siagaan asserted.

Report on Progress of CSFR Delegation Visit

LD1605101391 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by the federal premier continues its visit to Indonesia. Our special correspondent Jaroslav Skalicky reports from Jakarta:

[Skalicky, in Czech] Premier Marian Calfa and Indonesian President Suharto briefed each other today on the situation in their countries and the possibilities of further cooperation. According to the premier, Indonesia is a good future partner for our country, because, among other things, it holds an influential position in ASEAN.

I dare say that today's talks between our and Indonesian businessmen will considerably broaden the market for many of our enterprises. A specific example: a contract worth $5.5 million will be signed tomorrow for deliveries of diesel sets from CKD Horovice and CKD Hradec Kralove. The Ceske Lodenice [Czech shipyards] are preparing to set up a joint venture for the production of 50 transport and 10 passenger ships. A joint enterprise called (Timberpalma) will also be created—the Palma Bratislava enterprise will take part for our side—to process palm oil. The Chirana Stara Tura should also be satisfied—it should export medical equipment to Indonesia worth almost $50 million. The East Slovak Ironworks in Kosice should export 5,000 tonnes of steel.

Our representatives also offered to the Indonesian side a number of projects which should contribute to the country's industrialization. This is above all in the power generating, geology, and other spheres.

It has emerged in the course of talks that there is a lack of information in each country about the other. The Czech and the Slovak unions of industry thus decided to open in Jakarta a representative office, which should eliminate these problems.

Ugandan, Peruvian Envoys Present Credentials

BK2205173391 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 10 May 91 p 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto on Wednesday [8 May] received the credentials of the first Ugandan ambassador to Indonesia, James Juuko, and those of Peruvian Ambassador Julio Balbuena Lopez Alfaro.

The president said the arrival of Juuko in Jakarta was historic because he was the first ambassador to Jakarta since the two countries established diplomatic ties in January 1989. [passage omitted]

Minister Says Foreign Investments To Increase

BK2005114891 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1004 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 20 [OANA-ANTARA]—The number of foreign oil companies interested in investing and exploring for oil in Indonesia is expected to rise substantially this year compared with last year, Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said here on Monday.

He was speaking to reporters after the signing of six new contracts in the field of oil and natural gas exploration between the state oil company Pertamina and its foreign production sharing contractors. The foreign oil companies' interest is evidently increasing as a response to the package of incentives that the government is offering, Ginanjar said.

In the whole year of 1990, Pertamina signed a total of 17 investment contracts with its production-sharing contractors. This year, only up to May, Pertamina had already signed 16 new investment contracts, Ginanjar said.

Thus, he said, the government is expecting that by the end of 1991 the whole number of investment contracts signed will be far more than those signed in the previous year.

The minister expressed jubilance that three of the six new contracts signed on Monday were for explorations of oil in the eastern Indonesia region (IBT), that is in Maluku, which was now the focus of heightened government-sponsored development.

The production-sharing contracts signed on Monday were: One, between Pertamina and Union Texas (Rebi) Limited of Bahama, Unocal (Rebi) Limited of Bermuda and Total Rebi of France, with a working area off-shore Maluku.

Another one between Pertamina and Union Texas (Tanimbar) Limited of Bahama, Unocal Ltd of Bermuda and Total Kai of France, with a working area inland and off-shore of Maluku at the Kai blok.

The other four contracts were between Pertamina and Union Texas Limited, Muriah Shell of the Netherlands, Lasmo Cumi Cumi Limited of Great Britain and Sceptre Resources Bentu of Canada.

Based on the agreed stipulations, all costs of explorations, physical investments and production are to be borne by the contractors.

The exploration cost for a period of [word indistinct] years will be 28.2 [words indistinct] million U.S. dollars for Lasmo Cumi Cumi Limited and [word indistinct] million U.S. dollars for Sceptre Resources Bentu.

Government Tightens Trademark Regulations

BK2205122091 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 17 May 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The Indonesian Government is providing better protection of trademarks by tightening its regulations regarding the registration of brand names.

Minister of Justice Ismail Saleh, by Decree No. M. 03-HC. 02.01/1991, ruled that the government would reject applications for registration of trademarks already well known, not only in Indonesia but also overseas.

The new ruling, effective from May 2, 1991, also stipulates that the term well-known trademarks applies not only to the same kind of (identical) goods but also other kinds of products.

J.B. Lumenta of Amroos Law Consultants here regards the new regulation as wide-sweeping and conducive to improving the investment climate in Indonesia.

"I think the new ruling is the most progressive in the world," Lumenta told THE JAKARTA POST.

Lumenta, who specializes in patents, copyright and trademarks, said that even the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property defines well-known trademarks as brand names already very popular only in a particular country.

The new decree revokes Minister of Justice's Decree No. M.02-HC.01.01/1987 whereby the definition of well-known trade marks was limited to those already very popular only in Indonesia and only to identical goods.

The latest regulation contains seven articles, the gist of which is as follows:

—The government shall refuse applications for registration of trademarks already well-known in Indonesia and overseas or brand names similar to well-known trademarks already rightfully owned by other persons or other bodies.

—Well-known trademarks are brand names which are already widely known and used in goods traded by a person or a body in Indonesia and used in goods traded by a person or a body in Indonesia and overseas.

—Applications for registration of trademarks shall also be rejected if the trademarks resemble, in their entirety or in substance, the brand names already rightfully owned by other persons or other bodies.

—The definition of well known trademarks shall apply not only to the same kind of goods but also other kinds of products.

—Exemption to the above stipulations can be granted only if the applicants can produce legal evidence proving that they own license aggreements to use well-known brand names already owned by other persons or other bodies.

—The above stipulations are also effective for the renewed of trademark registration and the transfer of well-known trademarks, except with prior approval from the original and rightful owners of the said trademarks.

Lumenta explained that the new trademark ruling would greatly improve Indonesia's standing regarding trade-related investment and protection of intellectual property rights, two major issues still pending at the Uruguay Round of Multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He said the new regulation could not be used as a legal basis in Indonesian judicial practices for the cancellation and invalidation of a well-known trademark registration because the current Trademark Act of 1961 does not recognize the term well-known trademarks. However, it will still be of a tremendous significance to the administrative practice of the trademark Directorate to close loopholes and to prevent any fresh registration or illegal uses of well-known trademarks.

The new ruling, according to Lumenta, will greatly reduce trademark disputes which most often involve time-consuming, costly and frustrating litigation.

"The new ruling will hit trademark counterfeiters and dealers hard," he said.

Deputy Speaker on Easing of Press Controls

BK2105125891 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0948 GMT 1 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—Deputy House Speaker Sukardi said here Tuesday that all obstacles hampering the development of the national press like "telephone warning," black-out, press publication permit revocation, and restriction to the circulation of foreign newspapers, magazines should be eliminated.

Such a policy would be in line with the current era of "political" openness, Sukardi told participants of a one-day seminar on the code of ethics of the Indonesian press jointly organized by the ANTARA News Agency and the honorary council of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI).

Telephone warning is a term used to describe telephone calls from some government officials to newspaper editors concerning requests not to publish certain stories.

He underscored that in case of dissatisfaction over certain news reports, it would be best for government officials to use their "rights to answer."

News blacking out and revocation of press publication permit should only be adopted as a final measure, he said while reminding that in the present era of information technology, no information could be kept secret from the public for too long.

"Information network has passed the time and space limit," he said.

According to Sukardi, the House of Representatives (DPRRI) as a legislative assembly and the country's press had been able to conduct good relations.

Most of the House's sessions are open so that the press can cover them freely, he said adding while it [word indistinct] several regions in Indonesia, House members were usually accompanied as well.

Sukardi said that the legislative assembly was now considering the possibility of having a special cooperation with the national television network TVRI [Television Republik Indonesia] and the state radio station RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] that all important House sessions could be broadcast live nationwide. Through the cooperation, the image of a DPRRI which could really channel people's aspirations was expected to emerge, he said.

Military Chief Urges Ex-Servicemen To Be Loyal

BK2205081091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] Commander General Try Sutrisno says ABRI members, including the Indonesian Veteran Legion, should continue to be loyal and obedient to the ABRI policies. In a written message to the plenary council meeting of the Indonesian Veteran Legion read by the ABRI chief of staff for sociopolitical affairs, Gen Sutrisno stressed such loyalty is needed especially in view of the current sociopolitical situation on the eve of the 1992 general elections.

The ABRI commander stressed the Veteran Legion constitutes an extension of the ABRI involvement in society. Therefore, the aspirations of the Veteran Legion must continue to reflect those of ABRI. Gen Sutrisno noted that without the sacrifices of the Veteran Legion members, the Indonesian people might not be able to enjoy the fruits of independence and development programs.

Some Retired Officers To Join Democratic Party

BK2205115791 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 15 May 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—At least 40 retired military officers, including high-ranking ones, have expressed the desire to join PDI (Indonesian Democratic Party), a party leader said yesterday.

PDI's central office head Abdulhamid Notowidagdo told THE JAKARTA POST their ranks ranged from lieutenant colonels to major generals.

Notowidagdo confirmed PDI chairman Suryadi's statement that the 40 people were from the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the National Police. Among them were Maj. Gen. (ret) [retired] Sudarmo and Col. (ret) Bambang Wijanarko.

The officers met Suryadi and other party leaders, including Notowidagdo, at the chairman's home on Sunday and told Suryadi that that they wanted to join the party.

"The officers told us they wanted to join because PDI had been loyal to (state ideology) Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and is determined to struggle for the common peole," Notowidagdo said.

He said the officers told them they wanted to persuade other retired officers to join PDI.

They told Suryadi they would give advice for the development of the party and would also provide funds for PDI.

Notowidagdo, who is also a member of MPR (People's Consultative Assembly), said an increasing number of retired officers had applied to join PDI in many provinces throughout the country.

"I received a telephone call from a vice-air marshal a few minutes ago. He told me he would not join PDI but would vote for the party in the 1992 election."

Suryadi said he discussed with the 40 officers the development of PDI at Sunday's meeting which lasted nearly five hours.

Suryadi said on Monday that PDI was still facing problems in preparing for the election. He said the party would become much stronger in the 1998 general election.

The secretary-general of the retired officers organization (Pepabri), Maj. Gen. (ret) Abdul Kadir, said on Monday only retired officers who were not members of Pepabri were allowed to join non-Golkar parties.

Armed Forces Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno said on Monday retired officers should adhere to the Armed Forces' pledge, Sapta Marga, and should remain in Pepabri.

But Minister of Home Affairs Rudini said retired officers were allowed to become members of any political party.

Laos

Kaysone Sends Condolences on Rajiv Gandhi Death

BK2305030491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 91

[Message of condolences from His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of Council of Ministers of Lao People's Democratic Republic, to His Excellency Chandra Shekhar, prime minister of the Republic of India]

[Text] Your Excellency Chandra Shekhar, prime minister of the Republic of India, New Delhi:

I have been informed, with great sorrow, of the news on the 21 May incident in which His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, former prime minister of the Republic of India, was killed.

On behalf of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the Lao people, and in my own name, I would like to convey condolences to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the government, the bereaved family and relatives of His Excellency former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and all friendly Indian people.

With high respects,

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR

BK2205034091 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] This morning, a ceremony was held at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Vientiane to mark the signing of an agreement between the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the government of the Soviet Union on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1991-93. The agreement was signed to further promote and expand the friendship relations between the Lao and the Soviet peoples and, in particular, improve and strengthen further the traditional cooperation in the cultural field between the two peoples.

Signing on behalf of the LPDR Government was Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and signing on behalf of the Soviet Government was Georgiy A. Rudov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos.

Kaysone Phomvihan Thanks CPV CC, KPRP CC

BK1805093591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] Recently Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], sent a thank-you message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC].

The message said:

To the leaders of Vietnam and Cambodia [as heard]:

First of all, the LPRP CC, the Lao working class, and all the Lao people would like to express their sincere thanks to the the CPV CC, party members, the working class, and the fraternal people of Vietnam for sending a greetings message to the Fifth LPRP Congress. Once again, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the CPV and the Vietnamese people for having consistently rendered great support and assistance to the tasks of national defense and national construction of the Lao people.

May the special relations and solidarity between the two fraternal parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam last forever.

On the same occasion Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also sent a similar message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [KPRP CC], with the following content:

On behalf of the LPRP CC, party members, the working class, and the laboring people of Laos throughout the country and in my own name, I would like to extend my thanks to the KPRP CC, party members, the working class, and the entire laboring people of Cambodia for having sent such a warm greetings message to the Fifth LPRP Congress. I would like to express our profound gratitude toward the KPRP and the Cambodian people for having given vigorous support and assistance to the Lao party and people at all times. We firmly believe that the tradition of friendship, special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Cambodia will become even firmer.

May the fraternal Cambodian party and people win a brilliant success in fulfilling their noble and esteemed revolutionary tasks.

Minister Sends Greetings to French Counterpart

BK2305123691 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 23 (KPL)—Lao PDR [People Democratic Republic] Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut has extended to French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas a telegram of congratulations over his re-appointment to the post.

Phoun Sipaseut in his telegram wished Roland Dumas success in his noble task and expressed the conviction that the good traditional relations and cooperation between Laos and France would be further enhanced to the common interest of their people, contributing to peace in Southeast Asia and the world over.

Conference Notes Problems in Agroindustry

BK2205153191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 21 May 91

["Feature dealing with agricultural production in recent years"]

[Summary] Our country's technical and master foundations for agricultural production are still backward and production is chiefly dependent on natural conditions. But thanks to our party and state policy to restructure agricultural and forestry production by encouraging farmers to produce finished goods and by allocating wooded land to farmers for long-term management, there has been some achievements in food production in the past few years. With good weather, our people have been able to produce between 1.4 and 1.5 million metric tons of paddy every year, thus ensuring an adequate supply of food grain for domestic consumption. In Vientiane Municipality, the acreage of rice farming and crop cultivation has increased markedly. That is why the prices of meat and vegetables here are stable.

Regarding forestry, surveys have been conducted in many regions to reclassify forests for optimal conservation and extraction. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has issued numerous decrees, instructions, and rules to more effectively serve and regulate forestry. At present, an experiment is being conducted to limit the wanton destruction of forests. Jobs are also being organized on allocated land for upland people in some localities in Luang Prabang Province.

With our own budgets and with the assistance of foreign countries and international organizations, our party and state have launched many irrigation projects, cleared new land for production, set up factories, and established many seeds production stations, experimental centers, and specialized schools.

In his address at the 1991 annual conference on agriculture and forestry work held recently, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Inkong Mahavong said:

"After our government implemented the policy to put economic management under new concepts and new mechanisms, our ministry changed our production supervision. We coordinated with localities such as Vientiane Province and Vientiane Municipality, to launch a movement to build model villages, districts, and families to carry out production."

"We have set up model localities for intensive agriculture, such as Sisattanak, Sikhottabong, Chanthabouli, and Hatsaifong Districts. More than 1,000 families live as model families now farming rice intensively. The ministry has also collaborated with other ministries, such as the Mountainous Region Development Company of the Ministry of National Defense, to prevent the duplication of development projects in the countryside, such as in Khamkeut and Viangthong Districts of Bolikhamsai Province and in Mok District of Xiengn Khouang Province."

"At the same time, we have also coordinated with some localities to carry out comprehesive rural development projects, such as in Hom District and the Pha Lavek area in Vientiane Province and in Son District [in Houa Phan Province] with U.S. assistance, aimed at limiting and eradicating poppy planting for opium and substituting it with other crops. This is to encourage people in those areas to stop poppy planting. The United States has helped our government to carry out these projects. A rural development project has also been carried out in Nong District of Savannakhet Province with international assistance."

Minister Inkong Mahavong also pointed out certain shortcomings and weaknesses in agricultural and forestry work. He said: At present the foundations of agricultural production in our country are still primitive and subsistent. Only a few enterprises are involved in making farm products into ready-made goods. The agricultural and forestry sector has not yet established a clear-cut system of giving rights on land ownership and land use, as well as policies such as price-guarantees, to attract farmers and businessmen to invest in agricultural production. The project to limit slash-and-burn cultivation has not yet been fully implemented. Many small furniture-making shops have opened without proper control especially in Vientiane Municipality and Province. Even though agricultural cooperatives have been reorganized by regarding farming families as fundamental production units, and the policy of granting land and wooded areas for prolonged use to farmers has been implemented, old ways supervising production are still in practice. Coordination between the agricultural and forestry sector and banks, finance, trading, education, and public health, has not yet been comprehensively carried out.

The annual conference on agricultural and forestry work also outlined immediate and long-term solutions for these problems with a view to translating into reality all of the party's policies on forestry and environment adopted at the fifth party congress.

Philippines

Aquino Voices Sadness on Ghandi's Assassination

HK2305030691 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 May 91 p 1, 17

[By Fred Lobo]

[Excerpt] President Aquino expressed profound sadness yesterday on the assassination of former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, particularly at the time when national elections were being held.

The President also mourned the death of movie director Lino Brocka who was killed in a car accident early yesterday in Quezon City.

The President said she was shocked and saddened by Gandhi's assassination in a bomb explosion in southern India.

President Aquino had met with then Prime Minister Gandhi in Paris during the bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution in July, 1989.

The President expressed the hope that India and its people, under the leadership of President Ramaswami Venkataraman, will be strengthened rather than weakened by the tragic event in the political life of India, and that India will remain strong and united in the face of difficulties. [passage omitted]

No Meeting Planned in India With Quayle

HK2305115091 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 May 91

[By Dick Synchongco of Mobile Unit No. 6]

[Text] Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos announced that there will be no formal meeting between him and U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle regarding the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Orbos said that he and Quayle will meet in India but no formal meeting has been arranged for them regarding a possible military bases retention extension treaty. Orbos added that he and Quayle will meet and conversation cannot be avoided, but they will definitely not talk about the bases treaty.

[Begin Orbos recording in English] Yes, there will be a chance meeting, I guess, but it will not be a meeting that is planned. [end recording]

Orbos was designated as the official representative of the President and the Philippine Government to the burial of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Quayle was designated by U.S. President George Bush to be the official U.S. representative at the occasion.

It can be recalled that Quayle's scheduled visit to the Philippines was canceled due to the latest development in India. Earlier, it was suspected that the purpose of the Quayle visit was to sign a treaty that will extend the retention of the U.S. bases.

Manglapus: Unsigned Treaty; Quayle Goes to India

HK2305030491 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 May 91 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday that no treaty can yet be signed or initialed today as there has not been any final agreement on the "new mix" in the Philippine panel's proposed $825-million compensation package for the American bases.

"New mix means a new way of listing things but even that has not been finally approved," Manglapus said.

U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle was earlier expected to arrive today to sign or initial a treaty on the last leg of his Southeast Asian tour. But Quayle proceeded instead to India from Jakarta on instructions of President George Bush, to attend the funeral of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Manglapus said that the cash and non-cash components of the U.S. bases compensation remain at $400 million and $425 million, respectively.

He admitted that as early as last year, there has been a draft of the treaty but "none of these drafts is final... there is no treaty until the signing is done."

"Frankly, at this stage, there is no bridging of any gap... even in compensation," he said, though both he and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt said last Saturday they were working on closing the gap.

He maintained that the duration period being sought by the Philippines remains seven years. [passage omitted]

Privatization of Subic Base

HK2305085991 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0030 GMT 23 May 91

[Interview with Senate President Jovito Salonga by Joe Taruc at Liberty in Action; passages in italics in English—live]

[Excerpt] [passage ommitted] [Taruc] Suppose a new treaty can be reached and signed by the Philippines and the United States through the Philippine-American cooperation talks panel, what can be the implication if the Senate does not ratify it?

[Salonga] Then the implication is that the next negotiations will be *negotiations for withdrawal* because not only do the Constitutional provisions state that if there is no treaty by September 1991, then the *foreign military troops* will have to go and the *foreign military facilities, the foreign military bases* will have to be removed. But the Americans can say that we have the Ramos-Rusk Agreement *and under the Ramos-Rusk Agreement of September 16, 1966, they still have a grace period of one year.* So the negotiation may be on withdrawal. And I have a formula for that. If the Americans really say that the Subic Naval Base is very important to them, *let us convert that into an advantage, into an opportunity for the Philippines. Let Subic Base be privatized.* Let it be operated by a Filipino corporation and give the Filipino laborers a chance to become the *first share holders, the first stockholders of the Filipino corporation.* Through a good understanding with the Americans, their *facilities can be turned over to this Filipino corporation and we can enter into a long-term agreement with the United States so we can continue to repair, service, and refuel their ships and vessels, at a good price.* Thus, everytime we make any repair for the American vessels, they will have to pay to this Filipino corporation. We have the control, we have the disposition. [passage ommitted]

Alliance Launches Protest

HK2305090591 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 23 May 91

[By Gray Timbol]

[Text] The New Nationalist Alliance will launch a nationwide campaign and protest against the ratification of a treaty being drafted for the continuous stay of the military bases in the country. In a news conference held by the group, it bared a confidential agreement, a partial text, between the Philippines and the United States, which allows the Americans to freely use the military bases for a long-term period. Alliance official Maria Socorro Cookie Diokno condemned the over 20-page statement, which contains an agreement regarding the bases' long-term stay in the country. She said the agreement should not be ratified in accordance with the country's Consitution.

Alliance Chairman Nathaniel Santiago questioned President Aquino's sincerity regarding the consultation or ratification of the treaty for the bases' retention in the country. He said this is not allowed by the Constitution.

Anti-Bases Coalition Critical

HK2205142391 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] The treaty on the U.S. bases is a one-sided arrangement and contains a constitutional violation. This was expressed by the antibases coalition, headed by Socorro Diokno.

The coalition exposed the contents of the draft treaty, which a concerned citizen gave them last April. The treaty states that the U.S. Government is being given the right to maintain important facilities inside the bases. Also contained in the treaty is that only Camp John Hay in Baguio City will be turned over to the Aquino government. The treaty also stated that the United States has the right to continue with its military training and combat operations in the country, with or without war.

Meanwhile, not included yet in the treaty are the unresolved issues on compensation and duration.

Push for Nonratification

HK2205122391 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 May 91

[By Ron Bayani]

[Text] In a news conference, the antibases advocates, composed of the New Nationalistic Alliance, Nuclear Free Philippines, and the Anti-Bases Coalition, announced they will undertake an extensive national campaign against the ratification of a new treaty, which may be signed by President Corazon Aquino.

According to them, the Philippine panel allowed the Americans to win in their issues because they failed to convince them to comply with their demands. At the conference, the antibases groups underscored the unjust points in the provision of the draft treaty dated April 1991 which they obtained and presented to the media.

The NSCB also said economic output as measured by the gross domestic product [GDP] grew by only 2.14%, versus the 2.54% preliminary estimate and the 5.92% figure for 1989.

The revised estimates were the first to use the new base year of 1985. Previous GNP estimates used 1972 as base year.

With the new base year, data banks, history books and economic texts will have to be changed to reflect the new estimates for previous years.

For instance, the 1989 GNP growth rate using the 1972 base year was placed at 5.70% but with the 1985 base year, the figure is 5.59%.

For GDP in 1989, the growth figure using the 1972 base year was previously pegged at 5.64%, but the new figure reflecting the 1985 base year figure is 5.92%.

NSCB data showed growth last year as entirely consumption-led: personal consumption expenditures grew by 5.63%, higher than the 1989 figure of 5.01% to reach P533.022 billion.

Government consumption spending, which accounts for 7.61% of economic activity, increased by only 3.00%, below the 5.63% clip in 1989, because of cost-cutting measures instituted to help reduce the budget deficit.

Investment and exports, on which the eocnomy relied on to stimulate growth in previous years, showed marked slowdowns.

Aquino Orders Marines To Stay in Cotabato City

HK2305060291 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 May 91 p 8

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered Marines to stay in Cotabato City which is plagued by kidnappings after residents threatened to close shops and schools if the troops left, the military spokesman said.

Armed forces spokesman Col. Victor Garcia said the 2nd Marine Battalion, comprising about 4,000 men, will stay in Cotabato city "until the ultimate arrest of and neutralization of the kidnappers and other lawless elements."

Ms. Aquino's order came a day after Cotabato residents, including Mayor Ludovico Badoy and local business leaders, put a one-page appeal in major newspapers asking Ms. Aquino to keep the Marines in the city, about 895 kilometers south of Manila.

Bandits in Cotabato have kidnapped at least 28 people, many of them businessmen, since late last year, demanding large ransoms for their freedom.

Among those kidnapped was a French missionary, the Rev. Yves Caroff, who was rescued by Muslim secessionist rebels helping in the fight against the bandits.

A report by the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism said business has suffered a 50 percent drop in earnings while kidnappers gained about P [Philippine pesos] 17 million from ransom payments.

The Cotabato residents said the Marines' arrival in early April had brought a sense of security among them and there had been initial gains in fighting criminals with the formation of an anticrime citizens' group.

The marines are regarded as the most disciplined of military units.

A plan to pull out the Marines was "grossly untimely and heart-breaking," the residents said.

Thailand

Government, Prem, Anan, Asa on Gandhi's Death

BK2305095791 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek has announced today, following the assassination of India's former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his election campaign, that the Thai Government is saddened over the incident because Gandhi has been a good friend of Thailand. Gandhi played an important role in improving the bilateral relations between India and Thailand. While he was prime minister, he paid a visit to Thailand.

On this occasion, General Prem Tinsulanon, privy councillor and statesman, and Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun have sent messages of condolences to the caretaker Indian prime minister, while Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin has sent a message to the acting Indian foreign minister to express his sorrow over the incident and convey his sadness to Rajiv Gandhi's family.

The Thai Government will send a representative of ministerial level to attend the Gandhi funeral to be held on 24 May.

Cambodian Factions Increase 'Reinforcements'

BK2305101491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Bangkok, May 23 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance guerrillas and government troops have stepped up reinforcements near the Thai-Cambodian border ahead of peace talks next month in Jakarta, a Thai military spokesman said Thursday.

Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, spokesman for the Thai Military Supreme Command, told journalists that all the Cambodian factions had used an international cease-fire call to reinforce their troops along the border.

"All the Cambodian factions have beefed up their forces as well as weapons in areas controlled by them near the border after the cease-fire went into effect" on May 1, Lt. Gen. Narudon said.

"There is no fighting so far. The reinforcements are designed to improve their strength," he added.

The cease-fire is to last at least through a meeting in Jakarta of the Supreme National Council, a transitional authority comprising representatives of all four factions under the framework of a United Nations peace plan.

Phnom Penh government leaders and the Khmer Rouge-dominated guerrilla coalition are to hold peace talks in the Indonesian capital June 2-4.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge has set a deadline of June 5—the day after the talks are to conclude—for the cease-fire to expire unless Phnom Penh fully accepts the U.N. blueprint.

Phnom Penh has demanded major changes in the plan, rejecting measures that would give the United Nations broad executive powers during an interim period and demanding that its own administrative structures and armed forces remain intact.

The Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia for four years, is allied with two non-communist groups against the Phnom Penh government, installed after Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and ousted the Khmer Rouge in early 1979.

Thai authorities are working out budgets to improve U-Taphao Airbase in southeastern Thailand and roads in the Thai border district of Aranyaprathet to help repatriate Cambodian refugees when peace returns to Cambodia, he said.

The budget proposal will be forwarded to the Thai Military Supreme Command, the National Security Council and then to the cabinet for final approval, Lt. Gen. Narudon said.

Some 351,800 Cambodian refugees currently live in seven camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Delegation: French Companies 'Keen To Invest'

BK2305040191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 May 91 p 26

[Text] French companies are keen to invest in about 60 projects in Thailand requiring a combined investment of about 10,000 million baht.

A visiting 40-man delegation representing the Confederation of French Industries and Services International (CNPF) told a press conference yesterday the 60 projects covered telecommunications, power generation, metal works, engineering and civil works, hotels and the aerospace industry.

The delegation led by former minister and European Commission chairman Francois-Xavier Ortoli yesterday ended their three-day visit aimed at boosting economic ties.

During the visit, the delegation called on local political and business figures including Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun.

CNPF Thailand committee president Martin Negre said: "French investors are still confident in the investment environment in Thailand because of the continued strengthening of the economy and Thailand's political and social stability."

The French are contemplating several more investments on top of existing undertakings.

Mr Negre said 14 French companies were already operating in Thailand with combined investments of around 10,000 million baht. They are Thainoxor's 5,160 million baht venture, Michelin's 2,150 million baht venture, Accor's 1,075 million baht venture, Thomson's 430 million baht venture. Total Exploration's 172 million baht venture, Merlin Gerin's 258 million baht venture, Laffarge Coppee's 223.6 million baht venture, La Table De France's 150 million baht venture, Hutchinson's 107.5 million bath venture, Essilor's 86 million baht venture, Fonderie Oceane's 64.5 million baht venture, Majorette's 64.5 million baht venture, Sanofi's 43 million baht venture and Metallo's 21.5 million baht venture.

Mr Negre said French investors also regarded Thailand as a "spring board" for products to enter Indochina, especially Vietnam.

Thai partners, on the other hand, see France as a "gateway" to other European countries after European community integration into a single market next year.

Two-way trade between Thailand and France last year was worth around 37,000 million baht, up 35 percent from 1989.

France imported toys, jewellery, textile products, leather products and others worth 18,219 million baht, up 9 percent, while Thailand imported aircraft, vehicle kits and parts, chemical products and others worth 17,845 million baht, up 85 percent.

Memorandum Ready on Boundary With Burma

BK2205175891 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Thailand and Myanmar [Burma] have moved a step closer to the solution of their border dispute once and for all. A memorandum on the fixed boundary along the 58 km-long Sai and Kok Rivers bordering both countries is now ready for debate at the National Legislative Assembly.

The Cabinet has approved the draft memorandum of understanding [MOU] on the fixed boundary between Thailand and Myanmar as recommended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is expected that Deputy Foreign Minister Wichian Watthanakhun will soon sign this draft memorandum with his Myanmar counterpart once the MOU becomes effective. The demarcation line between the two countries will be the fixed boundary along the present thaweg of the Mae Sai-Nam Ruak River. The boundary will not be altered as rights of naval passage of the two countries will be guaranteed despite changes in the river's course. The joint committee will also be set up to closely coordinate in the implementations of the MOU. It will meet once a year alternatively in Thailand and Burma.

Suchinda, Anan Deny Rift Over Phone Project

BK2305024791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 May 91 p A1-A2

[Text] Military leaders and the interim government yesterday brushed aside reports of a rift between them over the Bt100 billion [baht] telephone project, but there were confusing signals about the project review committee with a senior officer denying members had resigned, while one who did actually resign claimed the panel had been dissolved.

Both Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and deputy chairman of the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] Gen Suchinda Khraprayun rejected outright suggestions of dissension between them over the controversial project.

Anan, Suchinda and others involved in the issue were forced onto the defensive yesterday after newspaper reports of the resignations of key members of the committee charged with reviewing the project, as well as claims that the government and the military were diametrically opposed on the granting of the concession.

It's widely believed that military leaders want the concession awarded outright to the Charoen Pokphan Group, while the interim government led by Anan, which wants more transparency in the bidding, is refusing to allow the rights to such an important infrastructure project be given solely to one company.

Meanwhile, Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, deputy army chief and chairman of the Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT) who has played a leading behind-the-scenes role in the review of the project, claimed that there had been no resignations from the review committee.

However M.R. Chatumongkon Sonakun, the comptroller general, Chatchom Kanpong, the chairman of the committee who was appointed by Itsaraphong over Chatumongkon, and Sawit Bhotiwihok who announced his resignation yesterday, have quit. Sawit told reporters that he believed the committee had been automatically dissolved.

Gen Suchinda played down the allegations of a conflict, saying that any decision should rest with the Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT) board.

Suchinda dismissed as groundless reports that the military favours Charoen Pokphan (CP) Group as the investor. "The military is not involved in this matter. The TOT board is solely responsible for it. For example, I myself have no idea what the (concession) contract is like."

The army chief also denied that the controversial project had attracted the NPKC's attention. Asked if he thought the CP proposal being reviewed by the committee would represent a private monopoly, he answered that as far as he was aware it did not look so. "I cannot say much on this matter because I don't have adequate information."

At the same time, Sawit was revealing that he had tendered his resignation, one day after MR Chatumongkon and Chatchom. There were also rumours of Transport and Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo resigning but he categorically denied this later.

Like the military leaders, Prime Minister Anan, whose administration's integrity is facing its first major test, tried to play down the confilct. But when pressed on the issue, he responded: "It's up to you to imagine (if there is really a conflict).

"My administration and I have clear-cut principles and are not confused. When our decision is made, we'll clarify it before the public," he said last night on his return from the South.

The review into the project was ordered by the government after concerns were raised about the amount of revenue that the state would earn. The terms were agreed by the previous government, but no contracts were signed and the CP group has since agreed to reconsider them.

Official Urges 'Bottom Line' on Patents

BK2305024391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 May 91 p A2

[Text] A senior commerce official handling the Thai-US trade negotiations has urged the government to make it clear what the country's bottom line is in giving better patent protection so as to end the growing confusion in the public and private sectors.

Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, deputy permanent secretary-general of the Commerce Ministry responsible for international trade negotiations, warned that the reluctance to make a clear decision on this controversy would prolong the uncertainty in business and cause more negative effects on the country's international trade than in announcing a clear-cut position.

"At this point of time, we can no longer play games (with the United States on the intellectual property protection). We have to make it clear how much we can give and what," Kroekkrai yesterday revealed the principles that the Thai negotiators would adhere to and outlined the government's previous stance in the negotiations to resolve the Thai-US disputes on intellectual property.

He also voiced concern that the protected service sector might be an area of bilateral trade dispute with Washington in the near future after the conflict on the intellectual property protection has been eased.

This year, the US Trade Representative Office (USTR) has issued an evaluation of the country's policy on services which might impede market access of foreign companies to the country's banking, insurance and shipping industries.

The assessment was released in March with the National Trade Estimate, a crucial document that the USTR made to assess the policies and practices of trading partners.

Many barriers were named in the paper. The USTR designated Thailand as a country wich might face trade sanctions on April 26.

Sumon Susthiwong, chairman of the Thai Chamber of Commerce's import-export committee, said the uncertainty clouding the country's foreign trade reportedly resulted in a number of overseas clients delaying or supending new orders for goods.

Although it is believed that textiles, jewellery and processed food will be targeted for retaliation if bilateral talks early next month and subsequent negotiations in the next seven months between Thailand and the US fail, many other associations have expressed concern that the impact might hit their industries as well.

Kroekkrai declined comments as to which industries he sees as a potential area of retaliation, but textiles and shoes might be included considering the prevailing circumstances.

Without a bilateral agreement on textiles and clothings, Thailand is particularly vulnerable in this regard. Bangkok and Washington have failed several times to strike a new agreement because of vast differences in their negotiating positions.

Moreover, textiles is the second most exported item to the US in terms of value after computer equipment and components. At the same time, protectionist sentiment might prompt retaliatory action against the two exports to the American market.

In an attempt to tone down his forecast, Kroekkrai said the US might consider the adverse impact on the export of its cotton to Thailand in the event that the export of Thai textiles and garments to the US are restricted. The import content in the form of cotton yarn, fabric, etc accounts for 40 per cent, according to his study.

He did not make a gloomy prediction about computer equipment and components, which rank first in terms of export revenue to the American market, integrated circuits, jewellery and canned seafood because the main source of investment and imported components of the first two products is the U.S.

IPR Protection May Lead to Monopolies

BK2205150391 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Thailand's Board of Trade organized a panel discussion on the "Thai-U.S. Trade Problem and Section 301," held at the Asia Hotel this afternoon. Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Commerce Ministry Kroekkrai Chiraphaet presided. Talking about intellectual property rights [IPR] violations, he said if Thailand amends the copyrights and patent law as requested by the United States, this may result in a monopoly of markets and in the purchase of raw materials as copyright and patent owners can then set standards for their products. That means the prices of products will become more expensive as production costs will increase. Price control measures may work in some areas but might not be effective in controlling the prices of certain product categories such as pharmaceuticals. Therefore, in order to prepare for possible changes, the private sector must take full responsibility in improving their production standards, especially in the industrial sector. In short, Thailand must study thoroughly the U.S. request for Thailand to amend its copyrights and patent law in order to extend protection to pharmaceuticals and computer software.

Vietnam

Condolences, Tributes Sent on Gandhi's Death

Communist Party of Vietnam

BK2305045091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 May 91

["Text" of "message of condolences" from Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, and Do Muoi to Indian President Venkataraman and Prime Minister Shekhar on the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; dated 22 May—live]

[Text] Your Excellencies: Deeply shocked and aggrieved by the news of the assassination of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the Indian National Congress Party (I) and former prime minister of India, we extend our deepest condolences to you, the Indian government and people, and the Gandhi family.

An eminent leader and politician of the Indian people, His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi made great contributions to national construction, socioeconomic development, and the defence of the Indian nation.

An outstanding activist of the Nonalignment Movement and on the international arena, His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi worked tirelessly for and contributed greatly to the struggle of nations for peace, national independence, development, and social progress.

A great and close friend of the Vietnamese people, His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi always showed his warm sentiments for and provided wholehearted support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense. He greatly contributed to developing the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and India.

His passing away is a great loss not only to the Indian people and his family, but also to the Vietnamese people and friends the world over.

Sharing with you and the Gandhi family this boundless grief, we are firmly convinced that the Indian people will continue to overcome all difficulties and surge forward to ever greater achievements in building an independent, unified, modern, and strong India, thereby worthily contributing to peace, cooperation, and development in the region and the rest of the world.

Central Committee

BK2305074991 Hanoi VNA in English 0553 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on May 22 and sent a message of condolence to the Indian National Congress Party (I) over the death of Rajiv Gandhi in late evening Tuesday .

The message says: "We are deeply agrieved by the news of the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress Party, while he was campaigning for election in Madras.

"His death is a great loss to the Indian National Congress Party and the Indian people.

"All the people cherishing peace, democracy and social progress in the region and the world have lost a great friend. The Nonaligned Movement has lost an ardent activist. The Vietnamese people have lost a close friend."

For his part, Pham Van Dong, advisor to the central committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has also expressed his condolences to Mrs Sonia Gandhi.

His message says: "I am deeply shocked and agrieved by the tragic death of His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi. His death is a great loss not only to your excellency and your family but also to the Indian, Vietnamese and other people in the world. I myself have lost a great friend. The profound memories of our meetings with his excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi will never fade in my mind."

NHAN DAN Tribute

BK2305074191 Hanoi VNA in English 0549 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23—NHAN DAN today condemns the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi as "a loathsome and unpardonable crime".

The paper says:

"By bombing and causing the tragic death of Rajiv Gandhi, the assassins have revealed their grudge against and fear of outstanding politicians who devote themselves to the stability, happiness and prosperity of India and its people".

NHAN DAN said that Rajiv Gandhi was "a great and close friend of the Vietnamese people". It recalls that Rajiv Gandhi paid two official visits to Vietnam in 1985 and 1988 in his capacity as prime minister of India. His noble feelings toward Vietnam together with the generous and timely assistance of the Indian Government and people are an invaluable source of encouragement to the Vietnamese people in the current renovation, the paper further says. "Rajiv's active contributions to the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodia issue and the transformation of Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation are highly appreciated by the people in the Asian and Pacific region," NHAN DAN notes.

Le Quang Dao, Delegation Leave for Funeral

BK2305131891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao left Hanoi for New Delhi on Thursday [23 May] to attend the funeral of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Chairman Le Quang Dao is accompanied by Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Party Central Committee, and Vietnamese Ambassador to India Vu Xuan Ang.

Joint Venture With Cambodia in Trading, Services

BK2205142591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] To develop Vietnamese-Cambodian economic relations and to administer the management of goods exchanges and trade services between the two countries, the Ministry of Trade, with the authorization of the Council of Minister, has founded the General Import-Export and Investment Joint Stock Corporation for the Cambodian Market. This general corporation, set up on the basis of voluntary contribution of capital by various economic organizations of different sectors and localities throughout the country, will do business in import and export and provide investment services in the Cambodian market. It will broaden relations of cooperation with Cambodian economic organizations in production, trading, import-export, and investment service in accordance with the priciple of equality and mutual benefits. The prescribed capital of the general corporation is the capital collected from the sale of 5,000 shares at the price of 10 million Vietnamese dong per share.

Japan Airlines Plans Flights to HCM City

BK2205200991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Japan Airlines [words indistinct] is planning air flights to Vietnam. Mr. (Sorapo Tritratu), the general manager of the Japanese airline's passenger flights, said that his company plans one stop in Ho Chi Minh [HCM] City on way from Tokyo to Bangkok and vice versa. At present the Japanese airline is waiting for the Vietnamese Government's approval.

French-Aided Bank Seminar on Rural Market

BK2305103391 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] The Vietnam Agricultural Bank is a state-operated commercial bank offering monetary and credit services, especially in agriculture, with a view to promoting the development of goods production and circulation in the Vietnamese countryside. The bank's main task is to formulate effective monetary and credit policies and structures in agriculture.

In coordination with the Food and Agricultural Organization and the financial assistance of the French Government, the Vietnam Agricultural Bank held a national seminar in Hanoi from 20 to 24 May on the theme "Policies and Structures Ensuring the Development of the Rural Financial Market for the Benefit of Peasant Families." The seminar was held within the framework of the project codenamed GCT-INT 509 SLA [expansion unknown].

Issues raised for discussion included those contained in nine reports presented by experts in various fields from many countries. The reports focused on questions such as sources of capital and interest rates for bank loans in agriculture, organization of credit cooperatives and rural joint-stock banks, bank loans to peasants, and so forth. The seminar will help strengthen the mutual understanding and cooperative relations between the Vietnam Agricultural Bank and the credit organizations and agricultural banks of the United Nations and the French Republic.

Commentary on Prospects of U.S. Ties

BK2305050391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 May 91

[Article by Minh Vu: "Hurry Up, Do Not Hesitate, You Will Lose Your Places"]

[Text] Hurry up, do not hesitate, you will lose your places. This is probably the most reasonable sound advice given by subjective people who follow American-style pragmatism. With a surface area of more than 330,000 square meters and a population of over 65 million, Vietnam is not a small country. Its natural resources are abundant and its continental shelves are immense. To say our country consists of forests of gold and seas of silver is true.

Our poverty has resulted from decades of years of war while our country has enjoyed peace for only about 15 or 16 years. This is not enough time for us to build and to acquire enough experiences in order to develop all our latent potentials. Money thought to be far away is actually within our reach. We only talk here about the economic potential and the exploitation of natural resources. We have not mentioned the general strategic position of Vietnam—a country located at the junction of East, South, and Southeast Asia and in the middle of two oceans. Vietnam also has famous harbors and airfields.

Vietnam has a long history full of events both in the past and at present from the political, economic, social, cultural, and humanistic standpoints. Vietnam has begun to renew itself. Against an extremely complex international background, it continues to surge forward. Although it is still listed among those countries with the lowest per capita income in the world, hovering about $200, it always opens wide its doors to welcome all forms of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation from outside. It is struggling to gradually raise the living standards of its people of all strata.

Vietnam needs capital to get more technical equipment and to vigorously advance its economy. If it has these new conditions, it certainly is capable of advancing at a high speed. Since the Vietnamese have gained experiences on their own, they dare not be subjective nor act on impulse. Many international friends who have come to make on-the-spot observations, surveys and calculations, are ready to cooperate with and help Vietnam enthusiastically surge forward and be confident in its abilities. The only thing it needs is foreign investment and other countries have taken a keen interest in this matter.

Developed industrial countries in Western Europe such as France, Italy and the Republic of Germany, in Northern Europe such as Sweden and Finland, and in Asia such as Japan have granted Vietnam long-terms loans of hundreds of millions of dollars at low interest rates. They have invested in building many projects also worth hundreds of millions of dollars and have exchanged goods with Vietnam. This is not to mention familiar customers in Australia, the Soviet Union, East Europe, neighboring and traditionally friendly countries such as India, and those countries that formerly confronted Vietnam but have now planned to do business with Vietnam in both the immediate and distant future.

Yet, there is only the United States left. Corporations' representatives, statesmen including the Vietnam war veterans, and even Republican senators, some of them adequately informed of Vietnam's realistic potentials, have come to Vietnam. Many of them have strongly requested that the U.S. Administration lift the trade embargo against Vietnam. They demanded that the Cambodian issue be separated from the question of normalizing relations with Vietnam. They believe that the embargo has only barred U.S. corporations from a market full of prospects without any firm justification for its pretext of security.

The U.S. Government has made only a small step. It has opened an office to deal with some definite issues. The world public has voiced its immediate sympathy and support, urging it to advance even more vigorously to normalize bilateral relations comprehensively. The U.S. side has frequently imposed unilateral conditions considering that the normalization of relations will only benefit Vietnam. How can a unilateral solution promote rapidly and realistically the normalization of relations between the two countries?

In the relations with the United States, the Vietnamese side has taken the first step in many issues. Particularly, in the settlement of Americans missing in Vietnam, the Vietnamese side has 13 times or more turned over the remains of American MIA's and allowed American experts to come in to study and propose the best solutions and to establish a U.S. permanent office in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side has also begun to agree with the U.S. side to let those who formerly cooperated with the United States to depart legally. Particularly, as regards the Cambodian issue—which the United States considers a main condition for settling the normalization of relations—the Vietnamese side has withdrawn all its military force from Cambodia and created basically favorable conditions for a political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

In life, goodwill must be manifested by action and absolutely not by empty words. Goodwill to successfully settle a problem or differing views must come from both sides and never from one. It has been publicly known that the U.S. propaganda machinery has thus far held Vietnam responsible for the failure to settle the situation in Cambodia. It has forgotten or intended to forget Vietnam's most basic action in Cambodia which was the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. On the contrary, it has distorted the event with ill intentions and has not satisfactorily helped settle the continued assistance of the Khmer Rouge and the prevention of war from recurring there.

Normalizing U.S.-Vietnamese relations is a demand of the peoples of both countries and would benefit both sides. That the U.S. side considers the Cambodian issue a condition for settling the normalization of relations demonstrates that it has not really wanted to normalize the relations as rapidly as large numbers of American people have desired.

If the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations can be achieved first, it will be a condition for reaching a more favorable and rapid political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

These are mainly the premises to accelerate and not to obstruct at all the settlement of the Cambodian issue. On the contrary, this can be achieved only by normalizing the relations and all outsiders also realize that it is time to decide. This is not a favor from the United States but an action which benefits both sides and is more likely to benefit the United States. Hurry up or you will lose your seats.

Do Muoi Addresses Teenagers Unit Meeting

BK2205155991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 May 91

[Report on 14 May Hanoi meeting marking 50th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit—partially recorded]

[Summary] A solemn meeting was held at the Children's Palace in Hanoi on the evening of 14 May by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Hanoi to mark the 50th founding anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit [HCMVTU].

"Attending the grand ceremony were Comrades Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of Hanoi's Party Committee; Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Protection and Care of Children; Ha Quang Du, member of the Council of State and first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee. Also on hand were many other party and state leaders; representatives of the various committees, sectors, and mass organizations at the center and in Hanoi; numerous members of the HCMCYU Central Committee and the HCMCYU of Hanoi; a large number of teachers and HCMCYU cadres in charge of HCMVTU work; and several news agency and press correspondents. Present at the ceremony were nearly 1,000 Hanoi teenagers and children, including 350 representatives of outstanding children. Several children's delegations from the Soviet Union and other countries currently visiting Hanoi also took part in this joyful event of the Vietnamese children."

The meeting began at 1930. After the band struck up the National Anthem and the HCMVTU March, the teenagers and children gave an excellent 30-minute song-and-dance show depicting the HCMVTU's glorious tradition over the past 50 years under the leadership of the CPV and esteemed Uncle Ho and under the guidance of the HCMCYU.

"The delegates warmly applauded when Comrade Do Muoi took the floor. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the government, he heartily praised the HCMVTU's outstanding achievements over the past 50 years and commended the HCMCYU cadres in charge of HCMVTU, teachers, parents, and various state agencies, mass organizations, and social institutions for their considerable efforts in caring for and training the future revolutinary generations. Comrade Do Muoi said:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] "Beloved nieces and nephews: On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the HCMVTU, I hope that, bringing into play the unit's glorious tradition, you will study industriously and work hard, and that each of you will strive to become a good niece or nephew of Uncle Ho, a good HCMVTU member, a good student of your school, and a good son or daughter of your families. [applause] For the future of the Vietnamese nation, I hope that the administration at all levels and the Vietnam Committee for Protection and Care of Children, together with the HCMCYU, the educational and training service, the Vietnam Women's Union, and other mass organizations and social institutions will fulfill your responsibility for the cause of protection and care of children. [applause] I wish you an enjoyable and useful celebration of the HCMVTU's 50th anniversary." [applause] [end Do Muoi recording]

Comrade Do Muoi then presented the HCMVTU with a tapestry of the CPV Central Commitee bearing the caption "Let Us Heed Uncle Ho's Teachings, Speak Good Words, Do Good Deeds." On behalf of the HCMCYU Central Committee, Comrade Ha Quang Du presented awards to 10 HCMVTU and HCMCYU members credited with outstanding achievements in studies and HCMCYU and HCMVTU work. He also presented the Hanoi Children's Palace for its excellent achievements in caring for and educating teenagers and children.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ha Quang Du recalled HCMVTU's glorious tradition over the past 50 years under the leadership of the CPV and Uncle Ho and the guidance of the HCMCYU.

Directive on Industrial Cooperatives Issued

BK2205175191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] The Chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued Directive No. 154 CP to regulate the organization and management of production and business among light industries, construction, and transportation.

The directive has taken on and evaluated the production and business situation and management structure of this sector over the past three years and has identified the pressing problems which should be solved speedily.

Industrial cooperatives have to continue being self-reliant and active in production and business. They must also understand the new business environment and adopt the cost accounting system to develop and enhance productivity.

Industrial cooperatives may also form a federated cooperative by themselves or with other sections. If immediate administration conditions are not met, these cooperatives must not be formed.

The people's committees of provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government are to guide, help, and enable these cooperatives to implement this directive and develop production.

Hoang Lien Son Holds First Round Party Congress

BK2305081591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 May 91

[Report by station correspondent Nguyen Nhu Tien]

[Text] Hoang Lien Son Province held its first round fifth party organization congress on 22-24 April with the participation of almost 300 outstanding party members—among them were 110 members of ethnic minority group—representing more than 34,000 party membership of the province.

Delegates contributed 53 ideas expressing identity of views on the draft documents to be presented at the upcoming Seventh Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress.

The congress welcomed the concept of building a strong, prosperous nation for the happiness of all Vietnamese and the concept on building a multicomponent economy in close association with the market mechanism under the management of the socialist state. The congress animatedly debated the regional and sectorial economic structures. They unanimously agreed that agriculture is still a primary task that must be invested appropriately, and that efforts should be made to perfect the management mechanism to help agriculture develop vigorously during the next five-year period.

Many delegates supported the efforts mentioned in the party draft documents which are aimed at developing the state-run collective, and private economies. Some of them, however, stressed that for the mountain region, the state-run economy must assume the guiding role for other economic components so as to improve the daily life of ethnic minority people.

The congress discussed in length the problem of land ownership. They contended that rights to use the land should be granted to peasants in accordance with the production cycle of each kind of crop and that the state should reduce taxes for newly reclaimed land.

Regarding the regional economic structure, the congress disagreed with the idea to combine the midlands with the mountain area as one region, saying that the mountain area has more economic potential and more unique characteristics than those of the midlands. Some delegates suggested that the mountain region should be included in the general strategy of socioeconomic development of the nation. All delegates contended that the mountain region in general and Hoang Lien Son Province, in particular, are facing more difficulties than provinces in the delta. They said that it is the duty of the whole nation—not merely the duty of the mountain region—to strive to overcome these difficulties, and that such wordings as privilege, and special attention, or favorable terms for the mountain region should be used in the party draft documents.

Regarding social welfare policies, many delegates discussed at length issues related to public health services, education, family planning, culture and arts, and work and life of the mountain people. Some delegates suggested that efforts should be made to fundamentally treat such social diseases as goiter, malaria, and child malnutrition, and that attention should be paid to enhance the educational background of ethnic minority groups and promote healthy education for them. They suggested that hospital fees should be exempted for patients in this region, and that subsidies should be continued for a number of units engaging in cultural and artistic activities or in compiling books on languages of the ethnic minority groups such as the H'mong language.

Delegates expressed their identity of views on the part dealing with the qualification of party membership as mentioned in the draft revision to the party regulations. They, however, noted that the qualification is quite high for a five-year period, especially for people in remote areas facing material and spiritual difficulties. As a result, they suggested that different membership qualifications should be defined for people in these areas. Many delegates suggested that the draft documents should clearly define objectives for socioeconomic development in the mountain region for the next five-year period. These should include efforts to increase capital for investment and improve policy on social welfare and training of ethnic minority cadres in the rural areas to meet the current demands.

After analyzing carefully all chapters and items raised in the party draft documents, the congress suggested the followings:

—Party members should be allowed to engage in private trade in accordance with the law.

—The right to use land should be granted to the people while the right to succession and transfer of land should not be implemented, and

—The issues of mountain region and ethnic minority groups should be combined into one separate chapter in the party draft document.

The congress elected 19 delegates to the Seventh CPV Congress.

Arts, Crafts Exports Reportedly Increase

BK2305073191 Hanoi VNA in English 0544 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23—In the first quarter of this year, the Vietnam Handicraft and Art Articles Export-Import National Corporation (Artexport) exported a quantity of commodities mostly ceramics, woollen carpets and embroidered articles worth 2.6 million US dollars and roubles.

The corporation was founded in late 1964. Its main market at the first time was the Soviet Union. In the five years from 1965-70, it achieved a total export value of 37 million roubles and US dollars. The figure was doubled in the period of 1970-75. Especially in the period of 1981-85, the export value increased eight times compared with the 1965-70 period. In 1990 alone, due to market changes in the Soviet Union and other East European countries, the corporation's export value was only around 62 million roubles and US dollars.

Before 1989, Artexport's export and import transactions were mainly under the protocols signed between Vietnam and the East European countries, with the main export items of rush articles, lacquerware, maize husk and coconut coir carpets, wrought-silverware, woodcarvings and artistic ceramics. At present, the corporation has new customers in Holland, Britain, Italy, Japan and France, Algeria, Austria and Germany.

This year, Artexport estimates to obtain a total value of arts and crafts export of 25 million US dollars.

Australia

Minister on Defense Merger With New Zealand

BK2305072691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] Australia's defense minister, Robert Ray, has predicted a virtually unified defense force with New Zealand by the end of the decade. Speaking in Melbourne, Senator Ray said Australia and New Zealand use similar military equipment, took part in joint exercises, and would come to each other's aid if ever under attack.

[Begin Ray recording] The trend in the future will be for more and more convergence between Australia's Defense Forces and the New Zealand Defense Forces. It might well be that later in this decade Australia may well specialize in one or two areas and New Zealand give those up and Australia give up another area and have New Zealand take it over. Intra-operability that exists between our defense equipment, the fact that we are involved in 30 joint exercises this year, the fact that defense planning and budgetary restraints will virtually compel, I think by the end of this decade, an almost unified defense force between both countries. That will only make sense to have a base, on current figures, of 20 million, rather than try to run two entirely separate defense entities. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Senator Ray added that at present Australia had good relations with other countries in the region and face no threat of an attack from any of them, including Indonesia.

Government To Protest Killing of Nun in Peru

BK2305085491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0829 GMT 23 May 91

[Excerpts] Canberra, May 23 (AFP)—Australia will make an official protest to Peru over the murder by terrorists of an Australian nun working in an Andean mountain village, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Thursday.

In Sydney, Irene McCormack's convent confirmed reports from Peru that the 52-year-old nun was shot in public by guerrillas of the Shining Path Movement after a "people's trial" in Huasahuasi, 250 kilometres (155 miles) northeast of Lima.

Four villagers were shot in the incident late Tuesday, church sources said. [passage omitted]

Expressing the government's "absolute horror," Mr. Hawke told reporters here that the killing was "horrendous and despicable."

"We will of course be requesting that the authorities in Peru take every step to track down these cold-blooded assassins," he said.

"The tragedy is enhanced by the fact that here was a woman of commitment and integrity working in the countryside of Peru to help uplift the ordinary people." [passage omitted]

AAP [AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS] quoted Father Leo Grant, a Catholic priest in Lima, as saying the guerrillas may have mistaken one nun for the other.

"They wanted a nun but when they went to the mission house Sister Dorothy was in Lima and Sister Irene was the only one there," Father Grant said.

"They didn't ask her name, just took her out ... They seemed to think the sister was American and harangued them for about two hours.

"Then they shot sister first, and the others, in the back of the head."

Minister Plans Action Against 'Overstayers'

BK2305073891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 23 May 91

[Text] The New Zealand Government says it plans to take action to remove up to 20,000 foreign visitors who overstayed their visas. Imigration Minister Bill Birch rejected calls for an immigration amnesty, saying it would reward those who had broken the law. He said about 7,000 overstayers were from Tonga and 6,000 from Western Samoa.

Mr Birch said the case of each overstayer would be decided on its merits. He said a typical overstayer was a single, unemployed person from the Pacific.

Micronesia

President Olter Meets Special Chinese Envoy

OW2205223791 Beijing XINHUA in English 1731 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Canberra, May 22 (XINHUA)—The new President of the Federated States of Micronesia, Barley Olter, today said that his government will continue its efforts to strengthen the existing friendship and cooperation between Micronesia and China.

President Olter made the remarks during a meeting with the special envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese Ambassador to Australia, Shi Chunlai, in Micronesia's capital of Palikir.

Olter also said that his government will often exchange views with the Chinese Government on the development of the bilateral relationship.

Shi Chunlai, who was in Palikir to attend President Olter's inaugural ceremony on behalf of the Chinese Government, expressed his satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relationship since the two nations established their diplomatic ties in September 1989. He hoped that the friendly, cooperative relations will be further developed.

During the meeting Shi Chunlai extended to Olter greetings and congratulations from Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng. In return, Olter asked Shi to convey his greetings to Yang Shangkun and Li Peng.

Before Olter's meeting with Shi, speaker of the Micronesian Parliament Jack Fritz and acting Foreign Minister Asterio Takesy met with the Chinese special envoy respectively, and held talks with him.